

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE ACCEPTS PRC POSITION ON YASUKUNI ISSUE

OW090035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday expressed his understanding of China's critical position on his official visit to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine, where Japanese war dead are enshrined, including a number of convicted war criminals. Nakasone said he accepts a four-point statement on the issue by Chinese party chief Hu Yaobang in October, government sources said. Nakasone said he would abide by the points made by Hu in the statement, the sources said.

The prime minister made his first official response to the Chinese statement when he attended a welcome reception for a visiting Chinese youth friendship delegation, held in a Tokyo hotel Friday evening. The delegation arrived by ship last month. Nakasone emphasized that Japan will uphold pacifism, never allow a revival of militarism and will maintain its determination never again to go to war with China. During the reception, Nakasone stressed the need to establish Japan-China relations based on mutual trust toward the 21st century.

Chinese party chief Hu made the four-point statement on Sino-Japanese relations following a controversy over the August 15 official visit by Nakasone and his cabinet ministers to the Shinto shrine on the anniversary of the end of World War II. The visit caused criticism in China and South Korea, and Chinese students staged a number of anti-Japanese demonstrations.

Hu said in the four-point statement that post conflict [as received] and history should be correctly evaluated and that the people of China should distinguish between (Japanese) war criminals and the Japanese people in general. Hu said that those responsible for the Sino-Japanese War should not be regarded sympathetically and no attempt to revive militarism should be allowed. Hu made the statement during a meeting of Japanese and Chinese members of the Bilateral Friendship Committee for the 21st Century, held in Beijing on October 18.

During Friday's reception, Nakasone had a cordial discussion with Liu Yandong, a senior secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League who heads the visiting delegation, Chinese Ambassador to Japan Zhang Shu and other Chinese officials.

NAKASONE ON NEED TO REMOVE TRADE FRICTION

OW112343 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Nakasone today called in Vice Minister of the Economic Planning Agency Tanimura and instructed him to bear in mind elimination of trade friction in revising the long-term economic program now under way.

In response, Vice Minister Tanimura said: Japan's economy has generally developed along the line of the "Prospects and Guidelines" -- a long-term economic program ending in 1990 -- compiled in 1983. However, Japan's international payments surplus has increased beyond our expectations. Therefore, in revising the long-term program it is necessary to pay attention to adjusting the program in accordance with the world economy and continuing administrative and fiscal reforms of the nation.

After listening to the vice minister's explanations, Prime Minister Nakasone said: Japan has twice eliminated economic frictions because of the so-called oil crunch, an external factor. However, this will not be the case with the current economic friction. Therefore, it will be necessary to study very drastic measures regarding various issues, including Japan's economic structure and the question of foreign exchange rates. In reviewing the "Prospects and Guidelines," we should give special attention to effecting new growth with balance through economic expansion.

With these remarks by the prime minister in mind, the Economic Planning Agency and the Economic Council plan to complete a review of the current economic program and formulate a new long-term program by last December.

SHEVARDNADZE TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 15-19 JANUARY

OW090647 Tokyo KYODO in English 0642 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will pay an official visit to Japan January 15-19, the government announced Saturday. During his stay, Shevardnadze is expected to meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and have two days of talks with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Abe made the announcement of Shevardnadze's visit during a news conference at Mizusawa, Iwate prefecture, where he [was] on a speaking tour.

The Shevardnadze trip, the first by a Soviet foreign minister in 10 years, marks the resumption of bilateral consultations at foreign minister level which last took place in January 1978. The Japan visit will be the second overseas trip by Shevardnadze to a Western nation since he came to office last July. This fact "indicates that the Gorbachev government is attaching importance to Japan," a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

The Abe-Shevardnadze talks are expected to focus on both bilateral and international issues. On bilateral ties, Abe is expected press the Soviets over Japan's claim to the Soviet-occupied "northern territories" and urge the Soviet Union to reopen talks on a peace treaty. On the other hand, Shevardnadze is expected to ask Japan to expand economic cooperation and trade ties between the two countries. On international relations, the Abe-Shevardnadze talks are expected to focus on arms control, U.S.-Soviet ties and regional issues such as the Korea peninsula, Indochina, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry is planning a sightseeing trip for Shevardnadze during his stay in Japan, hoping the tour will help familiarize him with local conditions in Japan. While in Tokyo, Shevardnadze is expected to sign two bilateral accords -- a trade payments agreement and taxation treaty -- which had been initialed between the two countries. Japanese and Soviet Foreign Ministry officials are expected to meet soon in order to finalize Shevardnadze's itinerary.

LOCAL SOVIET TRADE UNIONISTS VOW SOLIDARITY

OW090845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Hiroshima, Nov. 9 KYODO -- Trade unionists from Japan and the Soviet Union Saturday proposed to strengthen their solidarity to halt the arms race and prevent nuclear war. In a declaration issued to mark the end of a good-will visit by the Soviet unionists, the two union groups agreed that the United States and the Soviet Union share a special responsibility for world peace. The declaration also said the trade unions hope the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva will mark the first step toward a reduction and eventual abolition of nuclear weapons and demilitarization of outer space.

GOVERNORS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TRADE ISSUES

OW081321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO -- Five U.S. state governors and 15 Japanese prefectural governors met here Friday afternoon to exchange opinions on trade issues and the development of regional industries through the collaboration of industry, government and academic circles. Governor of Hawaii George R. Ariyoshi and Tokyo Governor Shunichi Suzuki delivered keynote speeches on the theme of trade and the conference. Noting the difference in the role and position of the U.S. Federal Government and state governments in international trade, Ariyoshi emphatically said that state governments are in the best position to promote trade from the grass roots and draw out private sector vitality. Tokyo Governor Suzuki stressed the need for international interchange in various fields, saying that economic factors alone are not to blame for trade friction.

Concerning the trade issue -- a topic brought up by the U.S. side -- Governor George Nigh of Oklahoma pointed out that exchange of persons should be given precedence over economic exchange and called for the creation of trade ties between U.S. states and Japanese prefectures. The governor of Rhode Island criticized trade protectionism and stressed the need for friendly competition, while Kumamoto Prefectural Governor Morihiro Hosokawa regretted the fact that Japan's excess of exports was only in the economic field and stressed the need for stepping up cultural exchanges.

As regards the development of regional industries through collaboration of the industry, government and academic institutions -- a topic brought up by the Japanese side -- Miyagi Prefectural Governor Soichiro Yamamoto said that cooperation among the three circles is vital to raising the technical standards of regional industries and cited actual examples of Japan's technopolis (technology intensive city) concept. The governor of North Dakota, while stressing the great contribution being made to regional development by the state university of North Dakota, pointed out the importance of improving and solidifying the educational foundation vital to regional development. The American state governors participating in the 19th Japan-U.S. governors' conference will visit Ishikawa, Mie and Kyoto Prefectures from Saturday and are scheduled to leave Japan for home on November 16.

ABE MEETS U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

OW120357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO -- A senior U.S. State Department official stressed the importance of Asia and Pacific economic cooperation for the region's peace and prosperity in a meeting Tuesday with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. In reply, Abe told Edward J. Derwinski, a counsellor at the State Department, that Japan shares the U.S. view and is making efforts to promote economic development in Asian and Pacific countries, a ministry official said.

Asia-Pacific economic cooperation has long been a main theme of discussions at annual talks between member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its dialogue partners, including Japan and the United States, and other forums. Derwinski, a former congressman from Illinois, is currently on an Asian tour which will later take him to Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong and South Korea. Secretary of State George Shultz last month appointed him to be in charge of Pacific Affairs.

U.S. SUBMARINE HOUSTON LEAVES YOKOSUKA BASE

OW100431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Yokosuka, Kanagawa Pref., Nov. 10 KYODO -- The nuclear-powered submarine Houston left the U.S. naval base at Yokosuka, southeast of Tokyo, Sunday after a three-day port call. According to JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, the Houston is one of four Los Angeles-class submarines equipped with either nuclear or nonnuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles. During the port call, various groups of Yokosuka residents staged protest actions claiming that the visit ran against Japan's national policy of not allowing nuclear weapons to be brought into the country. The destination of the 6,000-ton submarine was not disclosed.

\$4.4 BILLION OCTOBER TRADE SURPLUS REPORTED

OW110615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Japan had a 4,405 million dollar trade surplus on a customs clearance basis in October compared with a 3,593 million dollar surplus a year before, the finance ministry announced Monday. Exports totaled 16,018 million dollars on an FOB basis, up 7.4 percent from a year earlier, and imports 11,613 million dollars on a CIF basis, up 2.6 percent.

MITI PREPARES BILL ON IMPORTED OIL PRODUCTS

OW111315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Monday disclosed details of a bill to decontrol gasoline imports but virtually limiting importers to oil refiners. The bill will be submitted to the current extraordinary Diet session. MITI officials said the bill calls on importers to modify refining facilities in line with a reduction in gas imports and to improve the quality of imported petroleum products.

The bill's provisions will expire in five years, due to the difficulty of forecasting gas demand and supply in both domestic and overseas markets. Japanese oil companies including Nippon Mining Co. are ready to start importing refined oil products in mid-January, shortly after the ban on imports is due to be lifted by the government, oil industry sources said.

ISHIBASHI SOLE CANDIDATE IN JSP ELECTION

OW080303 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Friday announced an election for the party chairmanship to be held on December 8-9. According to the announcement, nominations for leader of Japan's largest opposition party will be accepted November 18 and voting will be conducted among all 68,000 party members.

But JSP officials say there will be only one candidate, incumbent Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, and he will be elected to a second 2-year term without a vote actually taking place. Ishibashi was elected to the chairmanship by a similar procedure in August, 1983.

U.S.-JAPAN JOINT TACTICAL OPERATIONS VIEWED

SK101109 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0854 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Unattributed talk: "A Dangerous Plan for U.S.-Japan Joint Tactical Operations"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today the U.S. imperialists have particularly directed the brunt of their aggression on Asia and the Japanese militarists have faithfully served as shock troops for the U.S. imperialists' Asian aggression.

The move to execute an aggressive plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations has become brisk today. The plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations is a dangerous war plan formulated by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries to invade Asian countries, including our country, by mobilizing U.S. aggressive imperialist forces in the Far East and in Asia and the troops of Japan's Self-Defense Forces. This plan explains in detail the tactical operational scope of the U.S. forces and Japan's Self-Defense Forces in the case of emergency, major targets for strikers, the role of the Self-Defense Forces, the U.S. forces' plan for support, the method of command and adjustment, and the use of an aircraft carrier mobile task force.

The plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations is an aggressive plan. The following article of the 5-article plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations clearly exposes the aggressive nature of this plan. This article says that the plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations is not confined to limited and small-scale aggression. This article hints that the joint tactical operations of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and Japan's Self-Defense Forces can be carried on outside Japan in the case of emergency. This shows that the plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations -- a plan that is described by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries as a plan designed to prevent an attack by someone -- is nothing but an aggressive plan aimed at a preemptive strike against other countries.

It was November 1978 when the study of the criminal plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations began -- a time following the formulation of guidelines for U.S.-Japan defense cooperation. In the initial stage of this plan, work was carried out very carefully and slowly to keep in secret. However, work was carried out speedily later when regimes, which were most bellicose after the war, emerged in the United States and Japan and when relations between the United States and Japan developed into a military alliance. As a result, the draft of the plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations was prepared at the end of last year, and the high-level U.S. imperialist and Japanese military authorities signed this draft.

The moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries for making the plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations much more concrete and for completing it was stepped up this year. The issue of completing the plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations at the earliest possible date was discussed zealously at the fifth U.S.-Japan working-level security consultative meeting held in June this year.

In accordance with the plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations, a large-scale U.S.-Japan joint military exercise was conducted recently for 10 days, beginning 5 October. Participating in this war exercise, which was staged on the vast sea in the northwest sector of the Pacific Ocean, including the Korean peninsula, were some 150 U.S. and Japanese warships, including the Blue Ridge, the flagship of the U.S. imperialists' Seventh Fleet and the aircraft carrier Midway, many aircraft, and several thousand troops. The U.S. and Japanese military bosses said that this recent joint exercise was aimed at completing joint tactical operations between the U.S. forces and Japan's Self-Defense Forces in case of emergency.

In July this year, the Japanese Government offered two districts in Sasebo, Japan, where there were U.S. imperialists' aggressive bases aiming at our country, as a measure for smoothly assuming a role as a depot for the U.S. forces -- a role assigned to the U.S. forces in the plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations.

What is noteworthy is the fact that the focus of the plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations is directed toward the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists have used this aggressive plan as a major means of testing their strategy against Korea and Asia. Because of this, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have put impetus on implementing the plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations. It is a fantasy for the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries to try to fulfill their wild and aggressive desire for our country and Asia. The Asian people are watching the dangerous plan for U.S.-Japan joint tactical operations -- a plan that threatens peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Asia.

SOUTH'S REFUSAL ON USE OF AIRCRAFT 'SURPRISING'

SK100318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 9 Nov 85

[NODONG SINMUN 10 November commentary: "Why Do They Reject Use of Airplanes?"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 5 November, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of our country sent a telephone message to the president of the South Korean Red Cross in connection with the means of transportation. In the message, we proposed that the members of both sides who will visit Pyongyang and Seoul in turn for Red Cross talks use aircraft as the transportation means and that the use of aircraft be put into operation using the 10th North-South Red Cross talks in Seoul as a model or demonstration case. Our side expressed the desire for working-level officials from both sides to have contact with each other on 11 November at Panmunjom to discuss the working-level issues regarding this.

On 7 November, the president of the South Korean Red Cross sent a reply to our side's proposal. In his reply message, he said that the means of transportation used by the two sides in the course of the Red Cross talks have not caused any particular inconvenience. Thus, he flatly rejected our proposal. We cannot but say that this is indeed surprising. Our proposal was put forth reflecting today's new reality in which multilateral dialogue is realized between the North and the South and the members involved and the times of visits are rapidly increasing. The delegates of both sides to the Red Cross talks have been transported by cars and trains. If we use aircraft, we can shorten the time required for mutual visits between Pyongyang and Seoul by land via Panmunjom, which take 1 or 2 days, to only 30 minutes. This is equally beneficial to both sides in terms of making progress in talks.

We made this proposal to eliminate the pains and misfortunes of the separated families and relatives at an early date and to contribute to creating an atmosphere of national harmony and unity. Simplification of mutual visits, reduction of time, and strengthening of mutual cooperation will, when they are realized, greatly contribute to easing tension and accelerating national reunification. Thus, there is no basis for the South Korean side to reject our proposal, which is aimed at carrying out mutual visits more conveniently and more effectively.

Today, airplanes carrying Americans or Japanese frequently land and take off from Kimpo Airport. Since this is true, there is no reason why members of our side's Red Cross cannot visit Seoul by plane.

Our proposal is not of a unilateral nature, but is based on the principle of mutual benefit. We cannot but regard the South side's unjust refusal as an expression of its will to continuously pursue confrontation with us by laying barriers and to refrain from seeking resolution of the Red Cross humanitarian issues and improvement of relations between the two sides. The opposition to the proposal for using aircraft for mutual visits of delegates from the North and the South to the Red Cross talks makes us suspicious as to whether the South side's assertion advocating the opening of society is true or not.

If we do not use aircraft for mutual visits for the Red Cross talks that will be held, on the average, only once per (?quarter), how can we realize a broad range of exchanges and mutual visits and free meetings and reunion of separated families and relatives? The South side is evading the convocation of parliamentary talks aimed at working out measures for easing tension. It is only paying lip-service to peace and attempting to realize entry into the United Nations, cross-contacts, and cross-recognition in order to perpetuate the nation's division behind the curtain while saying that it wants reunification. Even when the South side held dialogue to improve relations, it pursued confrontation with us, without paying any attention to the resolution of humanitarian issues, relation of tension, and achievement of the cause of national reunification, thus running amok to perpetuate division.

The South side's double-dealing techniques are no different than the anachronistic position taken by the former dictator, who laid obstacles in the path of reunification by taking the North-South dialogue as a means for maintaining the status quo in the 1970's. All this shows that the South side is only, as ever, pursuing the splittist line. The South side's attitude of confrontation disappointed the South Korean people, who want to see the improvement of North-South relations through dialogue and negotiations and to expedite the nation's reunification. This also aroused the deep concern of the world's people who are expecting the peaceful resolution of the Korean issue.

North-South dialogue cannot be held smoothly with only one side's efforts. In order to make successful progress in dialogue, one should turn out for dialogue with a sincere attitude. Realization of progress in North-South dialogue depends entirely on the South side's attitude. The South side should ponder again our just proposal and respond affirmatively. If the South side truly tries to realize national harmony and unity with us, dialogue will make progress. However, if it continues pursuing division and confrontation, the dialogue will only be a waste of time.

SOUTH 'WICKEDLY' IGNORES WISHES FOR DIALOGUE

SK101003 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0845 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Unattributed talk: "Puppet Chon Tu-hwan Has Laid Artificial Obstacles to Dialogue"]

[Text] A desire to alleviate tension by making progress in dialogue, to achieve national reconciliation, and to expedite reunification has increased more than ever before among the fellow countrymen in the North and South. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppet clique has wickedly committed an act running counter to dialogue and reunification, ignoring this desire. When we view the issues discussed at the regular South Korean National Assembly Session that opened on 20 September, we can well see how the wily rascals are nameuvering to rupture the dialogue that has been held after a long interval. At the regular National Assembly session, the South Korean foreign minister said that he had led the international community for entry into the United Nations. While revealing an intention for cross-recognition, he said that he had exerted efforts to improve relations between South Korea and communist bloc countries. Having designated us as an enemy the first time he opened his mouth, the South Korean defense minister boisterously babbled about assuming a combat posture for 24 hours, about the procuring of equipment, and about cooperation with the United States in the security sector.

He then said that a complete posture for annihilating someone had been assumed. The minister of the National Unification Board said that, while holding dialogue with us, he would develop feelings of vigilance that could be slackened in the course of dialogue by extensively conducting anticommunist training and training on free democracy among the residents.

If we summarize the things boisterously babbled about by the puppet rascals, we can see that, by doing so, they meant to concoct two Koreas while holding dialogue with us and to overwhelm us with strength by stepping up war preparations with the United States. Both in light of the time when the National Assembly session was held in South Korea and in light of the position of the National Assembly, a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue should naturally be created at the National Assembly, and a way to make progress in dialogue should be discussed. If not so, acts slandering the other side in dialogue and of throwing cold water on the dialogue should not be committed. Nevertheless, a plan for dividing the country and the question of overwhelming the opposite side in dialogue with strength was primarily discussed at the National Assembly in which those who deal in politics gathered. This shows that the rascals do not in fact desire dialogue and reunification.

The maneuvers of the puppet clique to lay artificial obstacles to dialogue have been manifested in their recent frantic kicking up of war exercise rackets. While reiterating the theory of the North's southward invasion at a meeting recently held to comprehensively evaluate the ulchi exercise, puppet Chon Tu-hwan fanned war zeal by saying that a military exercise should not be one for the sake of the exercise but as a really-war-like exercise that can be applied in a war.

The puppet clique staged a provocative war exercise called "Ssangyong-85" from 27 October to the early part of November in order to facilitate deployment of puppet army troops and the Homeland Defense Reserve Forces in the frontline area. More than 10,000 puppet army troops and homeland defense reserve forces participated in this war exercise. The fascist clique greatly fanned zeal for the war of northward invasion by conducting air raids artillery firings, and river-crossing exercises and by moving puppet army troops and Homeland Defense Reserve Forces toward the North from the rear area.

As has already been disclosed, the puppet clique has blurred the atmosphere of dialogue that has been revived after a long interval, by continuously staging small and large war exercises against us whenever North-South dialogues were held. As has been known, the 5th round of the economic talks and the 10th round of the Red Cross talks will be held in November between the North and South. For the time being, the third preliminary contact for parliamentary talks between the North and South has been put on the agenda.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has committed treacherous acts of throwing cold water on the ardent desire of the people for reunification and of blurring the atmosphere of dialogue by staging war exercises of northward invasion by greatly mobilizing puppet army troops and the Homeland Defense Reserve Forces prior to diverse dialogues between the North and South. In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's recent infiltration of agents into our republic vividly shows that the puppets are not interested in North-South dialogue, in the alleviation of tension, and in reunification and that what they are seeking is only confrontation between the North and South.

Both in light of issues discussed at the South Korean National Assembly and in light of acts committed by Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, we can clearly see that dialogue, the alleviation of tension, and reunification referred to by them are all shams. If one wants to hold dialogue, he should stop confronting others and should make the atmosphere of dialogue favorable.

The South Korean puppets are trying to force their ideology on the opposite side, and, to achieve this end, they are trying to advance to the extent of lighting the fuse of war. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring ignores today's solemn requirement for saving the people from the dangers of a nuclear war and of perpetual division, if it ruptures North-South dialogue, and if it only seeks the policy of war, all the people will never pardon it.

CHONGNYON ON SOUTH'S FABRICATION OF 'SPY CASES'

SK090527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo November 7 (KNS-KCNA) -- Paek Chong-Won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), issued a press statement on November 4. In the statement he said the South Korean puppet clique made public on November 1 that they detailed 16 members of 5 "spy rings" and announced on November 3 that they arrested a Japanese student studying in South Korea who had been "wirepulled behind the scene" by an "official" of the CHOSON SINBO office on the suspicion of being a "spy," linking these "cases" with the DPRK and Chongnyon.

He said: As for Pak Chang-sil described by the puppet clique as the backstage manipulator of a Japanese "spy," there is not such a man in the CHOSON SINBO office or in any other organ under Chongnyon. Today the desire of the entire Korean people including overseas compatriots for reunification is growing stronger as never before as the North-South dialogue is progressing thanks to the active measures and patient efforts of the DPRK.

The "spy cases" faked up by the Chon Tu-hwan group under this situation are nothing but a fabrication aimed to incite the anti-DPRK consciousness of confrontation among the South Korean people and throw a wet blanket over the people's desire for reunification. These cases are also a plot to convince the progressive people of the world including the Japanese people desirous of the reunification of Korea of the "threat of southward invasion" by the North and a foolish trick to wreck the Chongnyon organisation. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique can get nothing by rigging up third-rate "spy cases." They must realize that the fabrication will further isolate themselves.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO ANGOLAN LEADER

SK110559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0541 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, extended warm congratulations to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, and to the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party and the Angolan Government and people on behalf of the Central Committee of the WPK, the government and people of the DPRK and on his own behalf on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Angolan independence. In his message of greetings to President Santos dated November 9 he said: Today the Angolan people under your correct leadership are waging a vigorous struggle to firmly defend the revolutionary gains and territorial integrity and build the national economy and culture on the road of socialist development even under difficult conditions of continued moves of aggression, subversive activities and sabotage of the South African racists and their stooges. The Korean people express firm solidarity with your just struggle for the independent development of the country and complete liberation of Africa.

President Kim Il-song took the opportunity of expressing the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries would grow in strength and develop.

KIM TAE-CHUNG FREED FROM OVERNIGHT HOUSE ARREST

OW090901 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 KYODO -- South Korean authorities Saturday lifted an overnight house arrest on Kim Tae-chung and 14 other South Korean dissidents, their aides said. The dissidents were confined to their homes to prevent them from attending a meeting on allegations of government torture, they said. They said the meeting -- sponsored by a human rights organization called the "Joint Committee Against Torture and Fabricated Conspiracies" -- was aborted as a result of police intervention.

DISSIDENT MEETING CALLS FOR END TO TORTURE

SK110816 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] A report meeting for the prevention of torture was held at 100 on the morning of 11 November at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD], located on the 10th floor of Chinhung Building, situated in Sogong-dong, Chungku, Seoul, with the attendance of some 150 off-stage figures, including members of a committee dedicated to taking joint measures to prevent torture.

Mr Kim Tae-chung and Mr Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the CPD, participated in the meeting and said: The first step toward democratization is to fight against torture, one of two crimes. Violence invites another form of violence and violence will bring misfortune to not just one individual, but to all of our people.

After adopting a letter of appeal to all people, members of the committee for joint measures to prevent torture decided that all members, including the two Kims, take turns for 2 nights and 3 days in staging a sit-in protest against torture.

In a statement entitled "Upon Staging Sit-ins," these members demanded that the authorities immediately stop torture and acts akin to torture; force the ministers of home affairs and justice to resign, taking responsibility for perjury in National Assembly testimony; and the current government pledge publicly, at home and abroad, that it will not inflict torture on people.

In the meantime, many off-stage figures, such as Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the League of Democratic Reunification; Paek Ki-wan; Song Kon-ho; Kye Hun-chae; Catholic priest Kim Sung-hun; and Protestant minister Pak Hyong-kyu, are reported to have been either placed under house arrest or taken to the police station.

STUDENTS SEIZE LABOR MINISTRY OFFICE IN SUWON

SK121058 Seoul YONHAP in English 1056 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Wuwon, Korea, Nov. 12 (YONHAP) -- a group of 25 radicals from three universities in Seoul Tuesday seized a branch office of the Labor Ministry in Suwon, about 30 kilometers south of Seoul, demanding a meeting with Labor Minister Cho Chul-kwon. They were taken away by police around 2:10 p.m., only two hours after they took over the second-floor office; The students forced their way into the office at 12:10 p.m., while the office workers were taking their lunch break, and asked for a meeting with Cho. Immediately after they occupied the office, the students reportedly poured kerosene on the floor and threatened to ignite it if police rushed in.

During the occupation, the students hung out placards containing antigovernment slogans, such as "Abolish the dictatorial Constitution that oppresses democratic movements" and "Guarantee the three basic rights of labor." The students also threw out leaflets listing their demands and shouted anti-government slogans through the windows of the office. Soon after the students seized the office, riot policemen and officials came to the scene and stood outside, urging the students to end their seizure and to voluntarily disperse. The students refused to comply, however, and police stormed into the office and apprehended them. Some students jumped from the office windows, in an effort to avoid arrest, but police caught them with safety nets. There were no casualties stemming from the incident.

The 25 students comprised six from Seoul National University's Agriculture College, eight from Hankuk Theological Seminary and 11 from Songguyungwan University. Six of the students were coeds.

NORTH'S PROPOSAL TO TRAVEL BY PLANE VIEWED

SK110200 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "North Korean Proposal on Using Airplanes"]

[Text] The proposal advanced by North Korea on using airplanes to transport the delegations to the North-South Red Cross talks is likely to raise unnecessary trouble irrelevant to the talks themselves. As has been pointed out by Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] President Kim Sang-hyop, the ground transportation means that both the North and South have used have caused no inconvenience whatsoever. If airplanes were to be used to cover the distance that takes half a day by ground transportation, it will only generate more trouble and complicate matters further.

The Red Cross talks are not held frequently; these talks have been held once every 3 months. Thus, there is no reason to change the transportation means from use of motor vehicles and trains to use of planes. If North Korea insists on using planes, it can fly the delegates from Pyongyang to either Kaesong or Panmunjon, within the areas of its own jurisdiction. Why does North Korea want to expand use of airplanes to our area?

The first thing that entered our minds when we heard the proposal was that North Korea might try to conduct aerial reconnaissance over the South. It is well known that the Communist side lags behind the free world in terms of aerial reconnaissance, as it has a poorer satellite reconnaissance system than that of the free world. If North Korea, which has already hidden all military facilities under ground, thinks it can try to make up for such weakness through North-South talks, it is quite a regrettable and tragic perception.

We have known that the North Korean military, from the beginning, has placed no trust in the North-South talks. It is well known that the tunnels were dug by hard liners in the North Korean military who opposed the North-South dialogue in the early 1970's. If they are now trying to use even transportation means for military purposes, the talks between the North and South will hit a very nasty snag. This must not be overlooked.

If North Korea desires to obtain some information on the South Korean military, it will find an easy source by accepting the proposal made by the United Nations side at MAC meetings, that is, mutual observation of the military exercises staged by both sides. Mutual observation of the military exercises and mutual visits by military personnel of the two sides can be arranged immediately if the North Korean side accepts it.

To date, the North Korean authorities have noisily advertised, at home and abroad, that they have built a paradise on earth in the North. Our side also has boasted that we have achieved rapid industrialization and modernization. However, after making a couple of visits to the South, North Korea, which has been so engrossed in its propaganda about the paradise on earth, put forward a proposal that will make it impossible to see that very paradise. The goal behind such a proposal becomes clearer when it is viewed in the context of North Korea's adamant insistence on limiting the areas of the visits by the art troupes and home-visiting groups from both sides to Seoul and Pyongyang, held this past September.

The Red Cross talks should be conducted in such a way as to alleviate the sufferings of the separated families and to reduce the tragedy of the national division, on the basis of purely humanitarian principles. If political purposes or military goals are allowed to interfere in such a humanitarian affair, the Red Cross talks will only produce negative effects.

We hope that North Korea's proposal on the use of airplanes and the KNRC refusal to accept the proposal will not delay future talks or work as an impediment to the conducting of the talks. The use of airplanes for transportation is something that can be discussed in the future when talks and exchanges have become a routine affair between the North and South.

SPORTS MINISTER RULES OUT COHOSTING OLYMPICS

SK120109 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of Sports Yi Yong-ho yesterday ruled out the possibility of sharing the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games with North Korea. Yi said, "As long as Pyongyang is utilizing the inter-Korea sports talks as a forum for obstructing the 1988 Olympics, we can never consider holding some of the Games in North Korea."

The minister was briefing the National Assembly Education-Information Committee on preparations for the upcoming Seoul world sports festival. The government previously made it clear that it was willing to study a plan to hold some of the preliminaries in North Korea, if it respects the Olympic Charter and the choice of Seoul as '88 host made by the International Olympic Committee in Baden-Baden in 1981, he said. The minister said that the measure was intended to clear the way for North Korea to take part in the Seoul Olympiad from a standpoint of achieving national harmony and accommodation.

"At the moment, the inter-Korea sports talks have become a forum for North Korea's propaganda aimed at scuttling the Seoul Olympics. Therefore, we cannot think of holding any of the Games in North Korea he said.

Yi also said that the government plans to reduce spending for the Seoul Olympics by 30 billion won because the sales price for the TV rights to the Games fell short of the initial expectation. Referring to negotiations with the NBC network of the United States for broadcast rights to the Seoul sports event, he said that the government will get \$300-500 million from the U.S. television network. The minister added that the government expects to earn an additional \$100 million from countries other than the United States. If the government should get \$300 million from NBC, the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee [SLOOC] would be assured of an income of 274.4 billion won, 199.4 billion won less than expected, he said. To make up for the loss, SLOOC will depend on emblem sales and other projects and reduce the overall spending for the Seoul Olympics, he said. Minister Yi concurrently serves as vice president of SLOOC. Proceeds from emblem sales, which were originally targeted at 47.8 billion won, will be hiked to 107.7 billion won, while those from commemorative coins will be raised from the initial target of 92.9 billion won to 114.4 billion won, he said

Individual rental fees for the athletes' village housing will be increased from the original \$15 to \$42 a day, he said.

Lawmakers of rival parties focused their questioning on the sale of the TV rights for the 1988 Olympic Games. They termed negotiations between SLOOC and NBC a total fiasco, and asked how SLOOC intended to conduct the upcoming Seoul Olympics without losing money.

The Education-Information Committee was one of the 13 standing Assembly committees that convened to continue deliberations on budget appropriations for ministries for 1986. The Assembly is scheduled to wind up committee session today and form a Budget Settlement Committee tomorrow to make full-fledged studies of the money bill for next year. The formation of the budget committee may be delayed because rival parties sharply disagree over the proposed creation of an ad hoc committee for constitutional revision.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party reaffirmed its position yesterday that the budget committee should be established tomorrow and start full-dress deliberations on the money bill Thursday. The DJP also decided to forestall the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's attempts to link debates on the money bill to handling major political bills. On the other hand, the opposition party vowed to concentrate all its efforts on pushing the proposed formation of the ad hoc constitutional amendment committee.

In a related development, the floor leaders of the DJP and the NKDP met to discuss how to deal with the opposition party's proposal for the creation of the special committee. NKDP floor leader Kim Tony-yong proposed that the two major parties hold a meeting of their leaders to tackle the issue of setting up the special constitutional revision committee. DJP floor leader Yi Se-ki, however, made it clear that the ruling party would not comply with the opposition's call for the establishment of the special committee.

GOVERNMENT: TIME 'NOT YET RIPE' FOR JSP EXCHANGE

SK090647 Seoul YONHAP in English 0637 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 9 (YONHAP) -- Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-o Saturday told Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), that the Korean Government feels the time is not yet ripe for the NKDP to arrange exchanges with the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), sources at the Foreign Ministry said.

The NKDP decided Friday to send a three-member delegation to Japan next week to discuss the possibility of setting up exchanges with the JSP.

In the meeting Saturday, Yi Sang-ok repeated that the JSP is pro-North Korean and does not recognize South Korea, the sources said.

During a visit to Japan early last month, Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, agreed with Masashi Ishibashi, JSP chairman, to arrange exchanges between the two parties.

Although Kim is not a member of the NKDP, he has significant influence over the opposition party.

THAI PAPER REPORTS SRV ATTACK ON RESISTANCE CAMP

BK110847 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 11 Nov 85 pp 1, 20

[Text] According to our correspondent's report, at 0845 on 10 November, Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces attacked the camp of the Khmer Serei led by Mit Chhieng at Phnum Saravan opposite Ban Khlong Yai, Village Group 8, Tambon Pong Nam Ron, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province. The carpet artillery bombardment of the Khmer Serei camp was carried out in coordination with Vietnamese forces including artillery based at Bar Yakha opposite Ban Phakkat, Village Group 6, Tambon Pong Nam Ron, and at Phnum Chrang opposite Ban Bung Chanang, Tambon Nong Takhong; infantry; and tanks. As a result, more than 20 of the Khmer Serei forces were wounded. Vietnamese forces captured Phnum Saravan, forcing the Khmer Serei to retreat closer to the Thai border near village group 8, Tambon Pong Nam Ron. A company of Thai marine rangers commanded by Sublieutenant Niwet Suwannarat of the Royal Thai Navy was guarding the border to prevent Cambodian soldiers and people from crossing into Thailand. Marines from the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Command have been heavily deployed to protect the border.

Casualty Reported

BK111454 Bankok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The chief of Pong Nam Ron District in Chanthaburi Province, Thawin Suphapphet, reported to a Radio Thailand correspondent in Chanthaburi that fighting erupted between the Vietnam-Heng Samrin forces and those of the tripartite coalition government of Cambodia yesterday morning. The fighting, which took place inside Cambodia opposite Pong Nam Ron District, continued until today and became even fiercer. More than 20 rounds of Vietnamese artillery landed in Ban Khlong Yai, Tambon Pong Nam Ron, Pong Nam Ron District. One civilian was wounded by shrapnel; and about 40 to 50 houses were damaged. The district chief said that as the fighting in Cambodia intensified today, the district had evacuated about 150 families from Ban Khlong Yai to Ban Siam Chak and Ban Phakkat school in Tambon Pong Nam Ron. The district administration also provided the evacuees with necessary food and daily supplies as well as medicine.

RADIO ON BATTLE SUCCESSES, THAI VIOLATIONS

BK080855 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Nov 85

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpts] Last week, following the end of the Fifth National Representative Congress of the party which concluded with brilliant success and glorious results of historic significance, our Armed Forces, militia forces, and people everywhere in the country have developed their sense of mastery around all resolutions of the party congress, unhesitatingly volunteering to work enthusiastically in the fourth round of the national defense task. This is an event that reflects the high sense of pride and determination of our people to successfully implement all resolutions put forth by the party congress. While the whole country is celebrating the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution and all our party members, cadres, workers, and people all over the country are exerting all efforts in the emulation to create achievements in the task of defending the revolutionary gains, our frontline Revolutionary Armed Forces are sparing nothing to protect every square inch of the fatherland. In the plains as well as in the mountains and jungles of the border region, our comrades-in-arms in close cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese Army have intercepted in time all infiltration attempts by the enemy. For this reason, compared to previous weeks, the enemy's activities last week were much reduced.

In the air, the Thai sent aircraft to violate our airspace 16 times, 17 times less than in the preceding week. These 16 reconnaissance flights were reported over the Cambodia-Laos-Thailand border junction, the areas north of hill 547, northwest of Ampil, Yeang Dangcum, Poipet, Malai, and Soda, west of Smat Deng, and northwest of Koh Kong. All these activities were concentrated mainly in the sector from Yeang Dangcum down to Poipet. Three of these intrusions were reportedly made by three Thai planes over the terminal of national route 56, 1 to 3 km deep inside Cambodia. It is noteworthy that during this week, the Thai used two F-105's [as heard] to make reconnaissance flights over the areas northwest of Long and Poulo Wai Islands at an altitude of 2 to 3 km.

Regarding our activities, last week our Armed Forces and our friendly army clashed 36 times with the enemy, including 29 very successful interceptions. According to figures at hand, we put out of action 151 enemy soldiers, killing 53 of them on the spot, wounding 33 others, capturing 11, and forcing 47 others to surrender. We seized 52 assorted weapons, 200 kg of ammunition, 62 mines, 3 boats, and a large quantity of war materiel. In particular, on 20 October, 15 enemy soldiers hiding in a forest 20 km northwest of Kompong Kdei, Siem Reap Province, were surrounded by our brothers who killed 5 of them on the spot, captured another, and seized 10 firearms. On 21 October, 20 other enemy soldiers came in to snatch the bodies of their comrades. Our seasoned combatants killed five and wounded six enemy soldiers and seized four weapons.

In the area southwest of Svay Check, Battambang Province, on 21 October our comrades-in-arms in cooperation with the Vietnamese comrades launched an operation to crush the forces of the so-called 519th division crossing the border from Thailand. Following a brief battle, we killed 30 enemy soldiers on the spot and seized 16 firearms. In Pursat Province, last week our forces conducting sweep operations against the enemy deep in the jungles intercepted a group of enemy soldiers crossing from Thailand. Six of them were killed and five weapons, including a B-40, were seized. On 20 October in the Phat Sanday Region, Kompong Thom Province, the D86 transportation unit of our Vietnamese friends in cooperation with unit D-55 of Kompong Thom Province fired at and destroyed 3 camouflaged enemy boats, killing 10 and wounding 15.

VOICE OF KHMER REPORTS SRV ATTACK ON CAMP

BK111344 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A Voice of the Khmer radio source has reported that Vietnamese troops started their dry-season offensive against a camp of the Democratic Kampuchean Army in the Phnum Kravanh region of Pursat Province. Vietnamese troops heavily shelled the camp in the Phnum Saravan region in a liberated zone opposite Thailand's Chanthaburi Province. Vietnamese soldiers fired numerous artillery shells and succeeded in occupying this base. A number of artillery shells fell into Thai territory but caused no casualties.

The source reported that at about 0900 on 10 November, Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops launched their attack on this camp. They fired artillery shells from many directions, after which infantry troops assaulted and occupied the base. During the attack, 20 Cambodian resistance soldiers were wounded. Observers have noted that this attack against Cambodian resistance forces, which took place immediately after the Vietnamese were defeated politically at the United Nations, has clearly shown that the Vietnamese have no desire to hold any talks to settle the Cambodian problem peacefully. On the contrary, the Vietnamese will continue to use their military forces to annex Cambodia and colonize it.

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES U.S. TEXTILE DECISION

BK120206 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The United States has agreed to lift the embargo on Thai garments so that exports can be resumed by December 1, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. In exchange, Thailand has agreed to repay overshipments incurred last year and this year over a three-year period, starting next month.

The Cabinet was informed of the agreement during yesterday's economic ministers' meeting during which Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon praised the delegation. Although most top-ranking officials welcomed the lifting of the embargo, Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek said that the new agreement was not one-sided, and that there were good and bad sides for Thailand.

Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi told the BANGKOK POST that he received word on the embargo in a cable from Foreign Ministry permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin yesterday after Thai and U.S. negotiators renewed an agreement on garment imports. "The agreement is very good; in fact, better than anticipated. Factories can start re-employing workers and resume production," ACM Sitthi said. Sources described the agreement as a "big benefit to Thailand, a wonderful solution." The sources added that the agreement and lifting of the embargo would help Thailand "re-establish its reputation as a reliable supplier."

In 1984 and 1985 Thailand overshipped about 30 million square yards of garments to the U.S. But since Thai and U.S. negotiators agreed that responsibility for overshipment should be shared, the U.S. agreed to deduct about seven million square yards from the amount Thailand must repay within three years starting next month. This means that about 23 million square yards of overshipped garments must be deducted from Thailand's quotas in 1986, 1987 and 1988.

ACM Sitthi said that deductions will be made in the following manner: three million square yards next year, eight million in 1987 and 12 million in 1988. But under the "extended" garment agreement, he said, U.S. negotiators agreed to start the 1986 year on December 1. This means the first year of the agreement has 13 months, beginning on December 1, 1985, and ending on December 31, 1986, ACM Sitthi said.

Sources told the POST that the reason negotiators agreed to start the new year next month is to overcome the need to phase in Thai garments still unshipped or stuck in U.S. warehouses, once the embargo, imposed on October 8, is lifted. U.S. regulations state that once the embargo is lifted, the phase-in rate must not exceed one-fifth of the receiving year's quota. "They have circumvented the problem (of phasing in) by starting a new agreement year," the sources said.

ACM Sitthi said that by including December in the 1986 year, U.S. negotiators agreed to grant an extra 6.9 million square yards into the aggregate limit. They also agreed to a six per cent increase in imports of Thai garments in 1987 to be extended to December 31, 1988. ACM Sitthi said that the aggregate limit on apparel for the next 13 months will be 94.9 million square yards, adding that in 1987 the limit will be 93 million square yards and 99 million square yards for 1988. He praised Mr Asa for his achievements in the discussions between the Thai delegation and U.S. authorities.

Other officials in the Thai delegation include Phatchara Itsarasena, director-general of the Foreign Trade Department, and Danai Dulalampha, director-general of the Economics Department. Prior to reaching agreement, the Thai delegation consulted with Thai Garment Association representatives and obtained their support for the Thai position which became the basis for the agreement. But Mr Koson said yesterday that the agreement had its good and bad points. He said that under the agreement, cotton shirt exports will be limited to 74,557 dozen over the next three years.

U.S. negotiators have also placed a specific limit on night apparel to the sum of 31,500 dozen per year, he said. This figure amounts to a reduction of 14,877 dozen per year or a loss of 48,638 dozen over three years. Other items with limits imposed are cotton sports shirts, apparel made of synthetic fibre and those made of wool fabric. These limits are 112,038 dozen, 219,834 dozen and 8,588 dozen respectively for the next three years. Mr Koson agreed that the lifting of the embargo was good for the country.

ACM Sitthi added that another plus for Thailand was that the specific limit of three million square yards on wool non-apparel and fabric only (excluding yarns and carpets) will not be counted against the aggregate limit. This represents an additional quota of about 4.5 million square yards over the three-year period of the agreement. Mr Koson said that the extended agreement will be signed between Thai and U.S. negotiators before they return to Bangkok. He said that the Thai delegation is expected to return on Thursday. Government spokesman Dr Trairong Suwankhiri said that the Cabinet had been informed of the results of the talks and that the prime minister had praised the delegation for their achievements.

PRIME MINISTER ASSAULTED, NOSE SLIGHTLY INJURED

BK101558 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1537 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Announcement issued by the Prime Minister's Office read by Government Spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri -- recorded]

[Text] At about 1600 [0900 GMT] today, 10 November 1985, after his excellency the prime minister presided over the closing ceremony of the 13th University Games at the soccer field on the grounds of Ramkhamhaeng University and as he was stepping down from the platform, Khuanchai Worasut, 27, a student of the Faculty of Education of Ramkhamhaeng University assaulted his excellency the prime minister and slightly injured his nose. Khuanchai was apprehended by security officials immediately.

The primary investigation conducted at Hua Mak Police Station reveals the following details: Khuanchai Worasut is a student at Ramkhamhaeng University and has been studying at the university for 6 years. He is the son of Mr Mongkhon and Mrs Phit Worasut of house No 19, Tambon Silom, Silom District, Bangkok. He is the youngest of four children. His mother received treatment from Si Thanya Mental Hospital in Nonthaburi Province as an inpatient several times. Khuanchai himself also has received treatment from the hospital many times. It was reported he likes to assault people. On several occasions, he has assaulted his father, other members of his family, and his neighbors. Some years ago, he was so hysterical that he jumped from the second floor of the Industry Ministry and broke both legs.

The interrogation team comprising the police director general and other senior police officers concluded that since Khuanchai assaulted his excellency the prime minister, he was suffering from mental abnormality. His excellency the prime minister was informed and ordered the police to send Khuanchai for medical treatment. Regarding the condition of his excellency the prime minister, he was slightly injured. He conveyed his gratitude to all fraternal people for their concern and inquiries about him.

The public is hereby informed.
Announced on 10 November 1985,
The Prime Minister's Office.

PRASONG THREATENS FOOD CUT OFF TO COMBODIAN CAMPS

BK100042 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Ta Phraya -- Food supplies to two Khmer refugee camps on the Thai border will be cut off immediately if it is determined there are resistance forces there, National Security Council [NSC] chief Prasong Sunsiri warned yesterday.

Speaking to representatives of international relief agencies and heads of the two camps at Site 8 and Site 2, Phen Sok and Thou Thom, Squadron-Leader Prasong said he wanted the two camps to accommodate only Khmer civilians.

"If Vietnam attacks the two camps, then it means Vietnam attacks civilians," said Sqn-Ldr Prasong, who yesterday led a group of senior Thai officials and journalists on an inspection tour of the two camps.

Site 2 now houses 128,403 khmer refugees, most of whom were evacuated from Ampil, Dengrek, Samlar Chhnganh, Nong Chan and Nong Samet -- former bases of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front which fell to the Vietnamese early this year. There are also about 4,000 Vietnamese refugees in the camp.

A contingency plan has been drawn up in anticipation of a Vietnamese attack on Site 2. In such an eventuality the population will be moved to Site 3, six kilometres from Site 2. The site is about for square kilometres and land clearing has already started.

It was also disclosed that a new small camp will be built next to the Khao I-Dang holding centre to house some 7,114 illegal Khmer immigrants who have slipped into Khog-I-Dang. The first batch of about 1,500 illegal immigrants will be relocated next week.

In order to ease racial tensions and avert possible clashes between the Vietnamese refugees and the ethnic Khmers at Site 2, Thai authorities are planning to move the Vietnamese to a separate camp next to Site 2.

Another planned evacuation site in case of a Vietnamese offensive is at Khao Khok Mamuang where some 3,188 refugees under Khmer Rouge control at Site 8 are to be moved.

Relief officials yesterday expressed concern that there are about 10,000 Khmer civilians who have refused to move to the Site 8 camp. These refugees, they claimed, were not getting food provided by United Nations Border Relief Operations (UNBRO). They pointed out that three per cent of the population at Site 8 were crippled having lost one or two limbs. Several were also suffering from malaria and tuberculosis.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong also told representatives of the relief agencies that the Thai Government had rejected a Japanese Government proposal to set up a permanent school to teach Khmer children in Thailand in the grounds that the Khmer refugees are regarded as transients. He said, however, that the Government already planned to move the Khmer children out of the camps and provide them with education and vocational training. The plan, he added, was forwarded to UNBRO but a reply had not yet been received.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong told reporters that 20 Soviet-made tanks were unloaded from a Russian vessel at Kampong Som port last month. "This shows that Vietnam still has to depend on supplies from the Soviet Union. (It) also shows that Vietnam has not gained any military advantage in Kampuchea," said the NSC chief.

He said he believed that Vietnam's dry-season offensive this year would be delayed because Hanoi troops would first have to repair roads and bridges damaged by Khmer resistance forces.

Views SRV Military in Cambodia

BK100204 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Twenty Soviet-made tanks were shipped to Kampuchea late last month to beef up Vietnamese military muscle on the eve of the anticipated Vietnamese dry-season offensive against Khmer resistance forces, a top national security official said yesterday.

National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said that during the same period, three Soviet "gunboats" also made a port call at the Kampuchean deep-sea port of Kompong Som. "I think the three vessels made their presence felt in this area for the first time ever," he said. The vessels anchored about 10 kms from the port, he added. The 20 tanks were also transported to the same deep-sea port, according to the NSC chief. He predicted that the anticipated dry-season fighting between the Vietnamese and the Khmer resistance guerrillas would be particularly intense in the inland areas of Kampuchea, especially in areas around Tonle Sap in Battambang and Phnom Penh. The fighting, he said, was not expected to affect Thailand to a significant extent.

He said that the Vietnamese have used helicopter gunships to fight Khmer resistance guerrillas on the outskirts of the Khmer capital every day now. The resistance has inflicted many casualties and much damage on the Vietnamese, he claimed. "The fact that the Soviet Union has to continually give a shot in the arm to the Vietnamese in Kampuchea shows that the military equation is now in a sort of equilibrium inside the war-torn country," Squadron Leader Prasong said.

The NSC chief said that despite some troop rotations, the Vietnamese military strength in Kampuchea fundamentally remained unchanged. The Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea were estimated at 170,000-180,000 men. "I foresee no major change in this year's fighting," he added. He also quoted intelligence reports as saying that the Vietnamese had forced a number of Khmer people from Battambang and Thmar Puok to repair routes damaged by resistance guerrillas and heavy rainfall.

COALITION UNITY THREATENED BY BANGKOK ELECTION

BK090305 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot yesterday played down widespread concern for the unity of the coalition government in the face of the current campaign for city governor. He said it was not unusual for candidates in an election campaign to verbally attack one another. "But politicians always forgive one another and forget about the clashes after the election and everything returns to normal," he added. Sitthi's statement came one day after Social Action Party (SAP) leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot said during the campaign for his party's candidates for city assemblymen at Wat Hua Lamphong that the war of words among the contestants for city governor might widen the rift in the coalition government, leading to the collapse of the Prem administration.

Communications Minister and Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawet also said on Wednesday that his party might leave the government due to animosity from other coalition partners. Gen Sitthi, meanwhile, said he would not set the target for voter turnout for the Nov. 14 city elections too high. He added that he would be more than happy if the turnout exceeds 30 per cent. The turnout for the two recent city by-elections was slightly over 20 per cent. However, a survey by the National Statistical Office projects that the turnout for the upcoming gubernatorial elections will be a record 40.6 per cent.

MILAN PAPER INTERVIEWS NGUYENG THACH

PM051955 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 3 Nov 85 p 10

[Interview with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by Alberto Toscano; date, place not specified]

[Excerpt] Rome -- [Toscano] Minister Nguyen Co Thach, do you believe there are any interesting prospects on the road to peace in Cambodia?

[Nguyen Co Thach] The situation is ripe for a peaceful solution. Obviously there are fundamental problems to be resolved: Clearly the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops (who, I would like to point out, are volunteers) from Cambodia can only occur hand in hand with the elimination of the threat posed by the Pol Potist exterminators. Almost all countries are agreed on this issue, apart from China and the Pol Potists themselves.

[Toscano] With regard to the bloodthirsty nature of the Khmer Rouge and the fact that Pol Pot's recent "retirement" is merely a pretence, even Prince Sihanouk, officially the Khmer Rouge ally, agrees with you. In a recent interview with L'UNITA [14 September], Sihanouk appealed for negotiations with you without preconditions, so without your prior withdrawal from Cambodia. What is your answer to that?

[Nguyen Co Thach] The prime minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Hun Sen, is willing to meet with Sihanouk or with opposition representatives any time, any place, to discuss the problems of national harmony on the basis of the Pol Potists' elimination. It is impossible to forget that these latter killed almost half the Cambodian population. The question is: does Mr Sihanouk have the courage and the freedom to meet with Hun Sen?

[Toscano] Do you foresee possible understandings with the ASEAN countries on the road to a solution of the region's problems, starting with Cambodia?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Of course there is a problem regarding guarantees of peace and security for all the countries of the region. The two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- have already reached convergences. For instance, they reached agreement in the resolution of the seventh nonaligned summit (in New Delhi in 1983) concerning the problems of Southeast Asia. This is the basis for a peaceful solution in Southeast Asia and Cambodia. The three countries of Indochina have also reached agreement on regarding the 1971 ASEAN foreign ministers' declaration and the one issued by the 1976 ASEAN summit as the basis for establishing an area of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

[Toscano] In your opinion, what role can countries outside Southeast Asia play in the peace process in this region?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Regional problems must be resolved first and foremost by the countries of the region and the countries concerned, together. In particular the Cambodians' internal problems must be resolved by the Cambodians. This does not alter the fact that we consider useful the contribution of the USSR, the United States, and other countries to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia. There were five nations which took part in the international conference on Indochina in 1961 and that on Vietnam in 1973, which led to the end of the war and the restoration of peace in Indochina.

[Toscano] China has long been a friend of Vietnam's, but now we are witnessing a succession of border clashes. What are the prospects for your relations with Beijing?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Current relations between Vietnam and China are worse than in the fifties, sixties, or seventies, but better than in 1979, when Beijing sent its troops to invade our country. The restoration of normal relations between the PRC and Vietnam is not only in line with the legitimate desire of both countries' peoples but is also a very important factor in guaranteeing peace and stability in Asia and especially Southeast Asia. As far as we are concerned, we have frequently proposed to China a resumption of negotiations to surmount the obstacles and normalize relations. We are sorry that China has not yet responded to our good-will gestures but we are sure that some day the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples will definitely be restored.

[Toscano] This year you have made some overtures to the United States, and Washington representatives have visited Vietnam on a humanitarian mission to look for traces of MIA's U.S. soldiers who disappeared. Do you believe something is stirring in your relations with the United States?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Yes, the United States and Vietnam are cooperating on the MIA problem. It is a humanitarian problem and both sides are stepping up their cooperation in this regard. Of course we are sorry that relations between the two countries have not yet been normalized solely because Washington has set political conditions along this path. Obviously our normalization with Washington can exert a positive influence on peaceful developments and stability in Southeast Asia.

[Toscano] How are things going with Italy, from your viewpoint?

[Nguyen Co Thach] Our policy is one of openness to relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries for the sake of mutual interests and world peace. Some have responded positively, while others are still imposing political conditions on us. As far as Italy is concerned, we are convinced that with good will on both sides bilateral relations can be considerably developed. Indeed, there are no disputes between our countries and, if anything, they share a desire for peace and international cooperation.

ARMY PAPER ON U.S.-JAPAN 'MILITARY COLLUSION'

BK061241 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 85 p 4

[9 October QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "The Collusion That Poses a Threat to Peace and Stability in Asia"]

[Text] The United States and the militarist forces in the Japanese Administration are singing the ballad, "Let us strengthen our military might." For a few months now, not a single day has gone by without the rumbling of U.S. and Japanese aircraft and warships taking part in alleged "coordinated combat" exercises. On 6 October, combined U.S.-Japanese war games were conducted in the northwestern Pacific with approximately 150 warships and 150 aircraft of the two countries' Armed Forces. The U.S. aircraft carrier Midway also took part in these war games along with many types of aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. This saber-rattling show of force -- which lasted for several days and took place in a vast sea area -- was regarded as the largest combined naval exercise ever conducted by the two countries. A spokesman of the U.S. Department of Defense stated: "It is necessary for U.S. and Japanese naval forces to achieve unity and coordination in combat."

Recently, especially since early this year, the United States as part of its Asia-Pacific strategy has been constantly strengthening its presence in the region, especially on the northeastern Asian front. So far, in the East Asian-Pacific area, the U.S. 7th Fleet has been noticeably reinforced with a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, a number of new generation warships, the New Jersey, battleship and so forth.

In 1985, the United States has reinforced its military bases in Japan with additional F-16's, a quantity of modern signal equipment, and a variety of new weapons. Compared with 1980, when only 20 percent of the U.S. aircraft based in the Asia-Pacific region were new, up-to-date models, by August 1985, the figure for up-to-date aircraft had shot up to 70 percent. The number of U.S. troops in Japan has also been increased, allegedly to "suit the new situation." Last summer, there were numerous talks between various U.S. and Japanese Army generals, in which they agreed unanimously on their "cooperation for common security." The Japanese prime minister did not hesitate to support the Reagan administration's implementation of its "strategic defense initiative" (SDI), also known as "star wars." On 28 September, a Japanese delegation visited the United States to discuss the question of Tokyo's transferring military technology to the SDI program.

The United States has asked Japan to join it in "strengthening their military might." Japan has responded to this request by allocating \$76 billion to its defense budget for the 5-year period 1986-90. This decision has raised Japan's annual military budget to a record high since 1976, constituting 1.04 percent of the gross national income and exceeding the previous maximum target by 1 percent. Japan is now carrying out a large-scale military reinforcement plan, especially for the naval and air forces. Tokyo has permitted the United States to bring into Japanese territory a variety of modern weapons, including nuclear arms. It has also permitted U.S. warships equipped with nuclear weapons to make port calls in Japan.

With its concrete actions, Washington is seeking to turn Japan into a crucial link in the "eastern front" of the U.S.-Japan-South Korean alliance against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The United States has made no secret of its attempt to turn Japan into a U.S. nuclear missile base in the Asia-Pacific region. The Reagan administration has publicly encouraged the militarist trend of the Tokyo administration. The increased U.S.-Japanese military collusion is threatening peace, security, and stability in Asia. This collusion is directed against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the socialist community and also against peace and the national independence of the countries in the region.

Tying itself to the U.S. war chariot, the Tokyo administration is running counter to the legitimate aspirations of the Japanese people and a broad section of Japanese democratic and progressive forces favoring building an independent, democratic, peaceful, and neutral Japan. Both Washington and Tokyo are brazenly challenging peaceful and progressive public opinion. They are challenging the struggle of the people in Asia and world over against militarism and the arms race. Japanese people of various strata staged dozens of street demonstrations in August and September protesting the arms race and demanding that the Nakasone administration halt its military collusion with the United States. So far, 5 provinces and 600 localities in Japan have declared themselves "nuclear-arms-free zones" in their determined effort to boycott U.S. nuclear weaponry. The Japanese people and those of the various countries in the Asia-Pacific region cannot but heighten their vigilance against the danger of the increased collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarist forces.

VO VAN KIET'S 'THOUGHTS' ON PLANNING WORK

OW300813 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Oct 85

["Excerpts" from article: "Some Thoughts on Renovating Planning Work" by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and Chairman of the State Planning Commission]

[Text] In the introduction, the article stresses: During 20 years in the North and 10 years in the entire country, planning work made important contributions to reforming, reorganizing developing, and advancing our economy from the status of spontaneous development to that of planned and oriented development.

The North successfully protected national construction work against the U.S. imperialists' wicked schemes of sabotage, and effectively aided the revolutionary movement in the south.

Over the past 10 years, our entire country has gradually overcome the consequences of the former war and the enemy's new acts of war, as well as many extremely crucial ordeals to achieve glorious successes in many spheres.

After commending the planning service's efforts and describing the country's background, Comrade Vo Van Kiet dealt with the current imperative issue, well-known to all of us and strongly emphasized in the eighth party plenum's resolution, that is, the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization which has done much harm and proved to be the most perilous malady in the management of national affairs. It is under this system that we have carried out our planning work.

Pointing to the important significance of planning work as the central link in the socialist system of economic management as a whole, Comrade Vo Van Kiet stressed:

The system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization has not only caused material losses to the country, but has also created conditions for the emergence of ways of thinking and moral qualities which are inconsistent with socialism. It has fostered and spread the habit of lowering the standards of life and struggle and backed several reproachable maladies, such as telling lies, seeking fame and position, buying influence, and practicing opportunism.

Against such a background, planning work obviously can neither ensure its scientific character nor play the role of coordinating, motivating, adjusting, and deploying the entire country's socioeconomic formations. Moreover, our planning service has committed shortcomings. For this reason, the common mistake found in our economic plans is that they reflect merely our own requirements and desires, not the second program of our party, a program of action reflecting reality and the objective laws.

Then Comrade Vo Van Kiet pointed to the current serious shortcomings in planning work in our country:

In fact, our plans are unrealistic and originated from objective requirements. Grain, foodstuffs, consumer goods, and raw materials are our country's daily needs, and plans are based on theory to achieve a balance. The biggest imbalance between our subjective desires and our actual capabilities is rarely analyzed when we evaluate a plan. Processing from this viewpoint, our planning work has been carried out in accordance with a series of criteria imposed by upper echelons, and coupled with a series of directives issued as regulations which are not fully consistent with the policies of economic leverage. We have dealt with planning work from the lower to the higher levels and we have actually begun to do so. However:

1. With the still prevalent system, the plans of grassroots installations must consider restrictions in the policies and systems, some of which are obsolete. When we call for disciplinary observance and for wealth of production, we have violated the regulations, thereby causing many troubles and perpetuating the situation of failures and losses. But we have remained at peace and have sometimes won praise. In this case, the primary installations have to choose the second way. [sentence as heard]

2. Although we speak of doing planning work from the lower level, the higher level continues to strive hard to fulfill the norms imposed by upper echelons with all their necessary arguments.
3. The upper echelons, in the name of everyone, have advanced very rigorous requirements, while often failing to provide material conditions for the grassroots installations to implement their plans. Being inherently imbalanced with the prescribed tasks, supplies are sometimes not used as planned.
4. Planning organs have proved less effective regarding other services and localities. Theoretically, the planning service and organs are regarded as centers for coordinating and adjusting the activities of various sectors and localities. In reality, they have a name, but no substance, or they also stay in line like other specialized services.

Regarding the objectives of planning work, Comrade Vo Van Kiet wrote:

In general, the objective of planning work in our country from now to the end of this century is to accelerate industrialization, the central task in the transitional period. The quality of planning work must be evaluated in two aspects, which are the gradual and continual improvement in the people's livelihood, along with the state's accumulations and the total results of production development. By doing so, our internal security and national defense can be daily ensured, along with social and cultural progress and progress in other fields.

What are the available preconditions to implement the aforesaid planning work? Currently, we possess the following five potential sources for economic development: 1) from the state-run economy; 2) from the collectivized economy; 3) from the joint state-private economy; 4) from the private economy; 5) from imported goods. Recognition of these five potential sources in theory has been proved by actual socialist construction in many countries, including Vietnam. However, regarding the production socialization aspect, we must look straight at the sad fact that the socialization level still remains too high to reach, while our actual socialization level is still low, and we have to achieve many things to further consolidate our national economy so that it can actually play the leading role, and that other economic sectors can be gradually transformed and increase their socialist character.

Regarding the political, administrative, and superstructural aspects, socialism is available to us, but the efficiency of the administrative echelons in adjusting the economic structure and in handling daily affairs still remains poor. For this reason, the development of the actual capacity of the above-mentioned sources still remains limited.

In future, in developing these five potential sources, we must take into account the following viewpoint: We must recognize the enterprises' and cooperatives' limited right to own basic production means, and on this basis, respect the grassroots installations' autonomy in business transactions. We must place goods production within the socialist category and recognize that production is to generate goods. We must not regard goods production as a manifestation of the individual economy, and we must recognize the family-run economy as part of the socialist economy and encourage it to develop in the correct direction.

Although the application of the law on values has caused many debates, reality always remains a criterion of the truth. Reality has proved that values and user-values have revealed the double-character of goods. As everyone knows, to pay attention to user-values is correct, but not to pay special attention to the value of goods may cause disasters related to bureaucratic centralism and subsidization.

Another issue concerning us is now clear: When refusing to recognize the law on values, we have come to better understand the law of supply and demand in achieving the balance of goods and money, and recognize the objective necessity and role of markets representing all exchange and trade relations and connect production with consumption, its ultimate end.

Then, Comrade Vo Van Kiet pointed out: Under the current conditions of our country, the foundations on which to build plans assume only a relative value. But this does not mean that we cannot plan our economy, because, without planning it, we shall get nothing. If planning is wrong, we shall have to pay a high price for future accomplishments, and the highest price to pay is the prolongation of poverty and backwardness.

On the significance of the renovation of planning work, Comrade Vo Van Kiet wrote:

Renovation of planning work must start with a new approach to our country's actual situation. A planned economy is, of course, a directed, self-developed economy. According to Comrade Vo Van Kiet, we should focus norms and regulations only on the key tasks, because, if the center must decide hundreds of criteria and regulations, thousands of plan norms and tens of thousands of price levels, the production installations will have nothing to do but comply with its decision. To effect a proper change, it is necessary to ask upper echelons for advice, and wait. This has sometimes caused failure to comply with the planning schedule and production process, as well as losses to the national economy. The issuance of so many decisions and orders is primarily inconsistent with the principle of simplifying our mechanism, and with the desire to make the burden of upper echelons lighter and that of lower echelons heavier. Each organ or cadre has been created with the desire to prove its or his existence and rights. Therefore, many problems can be created and many meetings must be held while decisions are not always reached. It is difficult to stand close to reality when so many decisions and orders are issued.

Our country has more than 2,000 km of coastline, north to south. Our information, communications, and transportation means still remain poor. Our economy embraces all forms of production and trade under different conditions. There are differences regarding production forces and production relations. Environmental and economic levels are very diversified. Even the history of formation of primary installations and the traditions and habits related to production are also varied. No type of decision of order can either embrace all these characteristics or stay consistent with the changes taking place, sometimes on a daily basis. For this reason, to renovate planning work means to concentrate on a number of most essential criteria and regulations. The state should not fail to achieve unified leadership over the national economy when it has to reduce to the minimum the criteria and regulations. The question is how to achieve unified leadership to ensure output, quality, and efficiency in a practical, informal way, under the current economic conditions of our country and in consistence with the diversity of sectors and localities. This must be a system of unified, basic criteria with diverse specific features in each sector and locality. This is intensification of centralized management under the system of criteria and regulations for the basic economic balances, while levers must be widely used, direct planning must be vividly coordinated with indirect planning, and the role of economic contracts must be strengthened.

Dealing with the relationship between the renovation of planning work and that of the economic management system, Comrade Vo Van Kiet pointed out:

The renovation of planning work is influenced by that of the economic management system in our country. At the same time, ego itself is an element which stimulates, in general, the renovation of the system.

There must be uniformity here, not a situation in which planning work is renovated while the system is not, or the system is renovated while planning work is not renovated in a timely manner. In the socioeconomic management system, planning work, the network of leverage policies, economic and social levers, and the application of forms of material and spiritual encouragement are closely linked. Planning work must be harmoniously carried out in accordance with the criteria. The leverage policies must stimulate the implementation of plans. We have many proofs of the harm caused by the separation of plan norms from the policies on prices, profits, credit, wages, and bonuses. Distribution and circulation operations have largely failed to support the fulfillment of plan norms, but have, on the contrary, disregarded the interests, thus forcing the grassroots installations to neglect the plan or to erroneously implement it. A correct policy can stimulate potential to develop, whereas an incorrect policy may destroy all motive forces.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet then dealt with the main contents of current planning work in our country. Our country's economy is basically an agricultural one, still heavily bearing the hallmarks of backwardness, dispersion, and fragmentation. Capital construction investment in years past, with some errors and shortcomings, has prevented our economy from developing into an industrial-agricultural and agroindustrial structure. In our advance to socialist industrialization, that economy must necessarily be restructured, both in production forces and production relations. That is the main content of current national planning work: Planning the establishment of an increasingly rational economic structure and the systematic formation of large-scale socialist production.

The object of planning work in the current stage is a fairly complex one. Production installations remain very dispersed, their disposition is still irrational; in general, their capacity has been used at a very low level, and so forth. Therefore, planning the establishment of a new economic structure must begin with planning work, restructuring of the economy, and revamping of production. Socialist transformation in agriculture, and in privately-run industry and trade, must be accelerated, in order to contribute to revamping production and goods distribution and circulation and, on that basis, to exactly define the center of importance and important points for homogeneous, in-depth, expanded and new construction investments all in the general direction of socialist industrialization. Although the capacity used by the existing installations is still at too low a level, if proper study and investments are made, if sufficient energy and materials are supplied, their production level could increase by 150 to 200 percent. This is the way to increase productivity through rational and efficient use of existing production capacity.

On specific planning work, Comrade Vo Van Kiet pointed out: In order to meet the four aforementioned conditions, a revolutionary change is needed in planning and on the part of planning cadres.

First, we must revert to the plan formulation process. Plans must necessarily be formulated and consolidated from production installations, enterprises, cooperatives, districts, ministries, provinces, and municipalities. We cannot prolong the situation in which upper echelons do planning work for lower levels, planning agencies do planning work for sectors and localities. Attention must be paid to doing a good job in performing preplanning work: Basic surveys; economic, social, scientific, and technological forecasts; delineation; projecting; and so forth. Before each plan formulation period, authoritative agencies must reexamine related policies, supplement and perfect them, or formulate new ones. These are extremely important bases helping to define guidelines for economic activities. Production installations, ministries, and localities will be true masters in planning work. They will balance their plans with various resources, especially with locally available resources, and, through economic integration, formulate plans of their own, and have full responsibilities and interests in implementing them.

The article says in conclusion: Renovating planning work, obviously, is not a simple task. However, through party resolutions, through prolific and vivid realities, through the experiences gained in the past 30 years of planning work, we can perceive, in an increasingly clear manner, the direction and measures, gradually remedy our shortcomings, and ensure that steadier progress is made in planning work. The key requirement in renovating such work is the people who perform it. The great pride is that plans directly consolidate the party's policy lines into objectives and norms. Great enthusiasm lies in the fact that plans do not merely involve dreary figures but, through figures, true, vivid life can be clearly perceived. Plans are realistic pictures of our country's future -- a decent, happy life, as Lenin said: Each plan is a yardstick, a standard, a lighthouse, and a landmark.

HANOI SYMPOSIUM OPENS LAO FRIENDSHIP MONTH

OW111633 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 11 -- A "Vietnam-Laos Friendship Month" honouring the 10th national day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) was jointly opened here today by the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association (V.L.F.A.) and the Vietnam Commission for Social Sciences with a symposium on Laos. The symposium was attended by Tran Lam, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Prof. Pham Nhu Cuong, chairman of the social sciences commission; Prof. Pham Huy Thong, vice-president of the V.L.F.A.; Tran Quoc Manh, vice-chairman of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea; and others. Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom was also present. Addressing the symposium, the Lao ambassador brought out the significance of the Lao anniversary and highly praised the militant solidarity and special friendship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos in national construction and defence in their respective countries. The participants heard different reports on the Lao revolution and economic development such as "The Lao Revolution's Achievements After Ten Years" by Prof. Doctor Pham Huy Thong; "On the Cultural-Ideological Revolution in Laos" by Prof. Vu Khieu; "Geographical Conditions for Economic Development of the Lao People's Democratic Republic" by Prof. Le Ba Thao, etc. Later they visited the exhibition of paintings on the Lao land and people by two Vietnamese painters, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Kim and Mr Pham Van Don.

INDOCHINESE ARMY POLITICAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OW081047 Hanoi VNA in English 0748 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 7 -- The third conference of the leaders of the General Political Departments of the People's Armies of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has concluded its work here. The Kampuchean delegation was led by Meas Krouch, vice-minister of defence and head of the General Political Department of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army; the Lao delegation by Lieutenant General Siphon Phalikhan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice-minister of national defence and head of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army; and the Vietnamese delegation by General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice minister of defence and head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army. The participants expressed satisfaction with the rapid growth of the revolution in the three countries and the great achievements recorded by the three peoples under the leadership of their respective parties in national defence and construction. The three head delegates reaffirmed the special friendship, strategic alliance and militant solidarity between the three Indochinese countries as well as their comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

MARCOS SUBMITS LETTER WITH RESIGNATION CONDITIONS

HK120344 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [11 November] submitted a letter to the Batasan Pambansa seeking a new mandate in an election that will assess the policies and programs of his administration. To pave the way for the holding of an election, the president said he will vacate the position of president effective only when the election is held and after the winner is proclaimed and qualified as president. The president's letter accompanied Cabinet Bill No 7, which calls for a special election for president and vice president on January 17, 1986, and was filed in the Batasan yesterday. The president assured the Batasan that a vacancy will definitely and inevitably occur in the office of the president upon fulfillment of the conditions he has stated. He recommended that the assembly exercise its plenary legislative powers to pass a special election law which will establish the mechanics to hold such an election.

The Batasan did not act immediately on Cabinet Bill No 7. The bill was referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws, headed by Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez. Perez said the bill will be passed this week. The opposition, meanwhile, branded Cabinet Bill No 7 as another KBL scheme to skirt the provisions of the Constitution. Opposition leaders in parliament vowed to oppose the bill. However, they said they will battle the president in the special election if the bill is passed.

In another development, the Batasan caucus of independents unanimously endorsed the holding of a special snap election. The independents met in a caucus before the session of the Batasan resumed yesterday and declared unanimous support for the snap election for president and vice president.

SURGEON DENIES REPORT ON MARCOS KIDNEY TRANSPLANTS

HK120352 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A leading Filipino surgeon yesterday [11 November] denied a U.S. newspaper report that President Marcos had undergone two kidney transplants in 1983 and 1984. Doctor Enrique Ona, chief of transplant surgery of the Philippine National Kidney Foundation, denied ever saying or insinuating that the president had a kidney transplant. Meantime, Information Minister Gregorio Cendana laughed off as sheer fantasy a claim by the PITTSBURGH PRESS that President Marcos had undergone two kidney transplants. He said it is a rehash of the same fantasies the American media peddled in 1983 and 1984 that the president was seriously ill and on the verge of death. Cendana said they have not improved on the original version.

Meanwhile, opposition Assemblyman Gemiliano Lopez Jr filed a resolution yesterday urging the office of the president to issue medical bulletins on President Marcos' health to prevent malicious speculation which causes political instability. Lopez said President Marcos' health was a matter of great importance because the president is supposed to be physically, emotionally, and mentally fit to hold office.

Story Called 'Sheer Fantasy'

HK111210 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 11 (AFP) -- The chief Philippine Government spokesman today dismissed as "sheer fantasy" a U.S. newspaper report that President Ferdinand Marcos had undergone two kidney transplants here since 1983. Information Minister Gregorio Cendana said in a statement that it was a "rehash" of old reports, and that the 68-year-old president was so healthy that "most days he runs his cabinet ragged."

He was reacting to a report yesterday in the PITTSBURGH PRESS quoting two Filipino surgeons, including one found mysteriously murdered two weeks ago, as saying the operations were carried out by U.S. surgeons in 1983 and 1984. The report came amid continued speculation over the health of the president, long rumored to be suffering from a kidney ailment, in view of a planned snap presidential election he set for January 17. "Those of us who work with the president can testify as to how fit he is. Most days he runs his cabinet ragged and even now he is in the thick of preparations for what could be a strenuous election campaign," Mr Cendana said.

One of the sources cited by the paper, Dr Enrique Ona of the state-funded Kidney Foundation where the reported transplants allegedly took place, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he never told the newspaper of any such operations. But he could neither confirm nor deny whether the transplants took place. The other source cited was Dr Potenciano Baccay, described in the local press as a personal physician of the president. He was found murdered on November 2, a day after armed men described by police as robbers kidnapped him from his suburban Manila home. Police have arrested seven suspects for the murder.

Dr Ona, chief of transplant surgery at the Kidney Foundation, said the PITTSBURGH PRESS had misquoted him on the transplant question. He said he had merely told a reporter of the newspaper in an overseas telephone interview on the alleged transplants that "I don't have any personal knowledge although it is a common rumor in the country." The story quoted him as saying it was "common knowledge." Dr Ona replied "I don't know" when asked today if he could confirm if president had had any transplant, adding that he had never personally treated Mr Marcos.

MARCOS TERMS U.S. RELATIONS 'LITTLE STRAINED'

HK090137 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday Philippine relations with the United States were a little strained, but denied that American officials pressured him into calling a special election in January. The president said American representatives in the Philippines are more accomplished diplomats than in trying to intervene in the internal affairs of the Philippines.

Asked in the interview how he would characterize U.S.-Philippine relations, President Marcos replied that relations are a little strained in view of various disagreements. He cited an agreement under which the U.S. Government pledged its best efforts to have the U.S. Congress approve \$900 million in military and economic aid to the Philippines in exchange for continued use of U.S. military bases. The Philippines considers the amount rental, but the United States calls it aid.

The president said we maintain that it is a compulsory obligation on the part of the United States, and the United States apparently thinks it is not, so we have to clarify this.

LIBERAL PARTY LEADERS VOICE ELECTION CONCERNS

HK110726 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Nov 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] The leaders of the Liberal Party [LP] expressed doubt yesterday over the constitutionality of the holding of "snap" elections in January, 1986, without President Marcos actually vacating his office.

"How can we hold elections for a position that is neither vacant nor expired?" MP Eva Estrada Kalaw asked, while former Sen. Jovito Salonga, said the President's announced intention to resign "does not create a vacancy in the presidency."

"A post-dated resignation is like a post-dated check." he said. "It is subject to a stop payment order and it can be dishonored by the issuer."

As this developed, the national executive committee of the Liberal Party headed by Kalaw unanimously endorsed her as the party's official nominee to the National Unification Committee's presidential selection process. This was announced by Ambrosio Collado, LP vice president for special operations, after a meeting held by the executive committee at the Mondragon House in Makati. Kalawa is the president of the LP faction, claiming to have been elected by the LP national directorate in 1984. The other LP wing is headed by Salonga.

At the same time, the "Draft Cory Aquino for President Movement" said that it has already obtained 294,857 signatures in Metro Manila endorsing her candidacy. The movement was launched last month at the National Press Club to persuade the widow of the slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. to seek the presidency.

Salonga said that no "snap" election can be held in January unless the President resigns from office. For purposes of economy, he proposed instead that the presidential election be held simultaneously with local elections in May, 1986, after the Constitution has been properly amended.

Manila LP leader Reynaldo Aralar contended that the President's resignation before and not after the election is what is contemplated in the Constitution to warrant a valid call for special presidential polls. He said the KBL should not interpret the Constitution "to suit its own purpose or gain advantage for itself, for it will only destroy the chances of participation by the legitimate opposition." Collado said the LP executive committee's meeting was in compliance with the resolution approved by the LP national directorate Oct. 5 authorizing it to select the party's nominee to the Nuc.

Collado, however, qualified that the unanimous choice of Kalaw is not a direct response to the much ballyhooed presidential snap election announced recently. The executive committee through Ricky Avelino, LP chairman of Samar, summed up the endorsement of Kalaw as a natural because of "her consistency as an opposition leader, especially during the martial law years." The committee said that Kalaw chose the hard and difficult path in opposing the Marcos regime and was imprisoned twice for her unwavering stand. The committee also cited Kalaw's winning of the Mahatma Gandhi Peace Prize. Only two Filipinos have received this prestigious award, the other being former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.

MOVEMENT TO DRAFT CORY AQUINO CITES GAINS

HK120206 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Nov 85 p 10

[Text] Bacolod City -- The head of the Cory Aquino for President [CAP] Movement said here Friday that the best thing that the move to draft the widow of assassinated former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. has achieved is that people have started to lose their fear of being identified with the opposition or being against the Marcos administration. "The most important freedom that we have lost is freedom from fear," Joaquin "Chino" Roces, publisher of the defunct MANILA TIMES, told BUSINESS DAY. "but now the silent majority is no longer silent."

Roces arrived in Bacolod City with Victor Sison, secretary-general of the movement, to push the drive to gather the one million signatures reportedly needed to convince Corazon Aquino to file her candidacy for the presidency in the coming election. Before coming to Bacolod, Roces said he had also gone to other Visayan cities, Cebu and Dumaguete, where he said the response to the movement had exceeded his group's expectation. From Bacolod, he was scheduled to proceed to Iloilo, and Antique on the same mission.

One of the most significant manifestations he said was in Baclaran last week where people crowded to be able to sign on the CAP forms without hesitating to supply their full names and addresses and even telephone numbers. At the beginning of their campaign, Roces said people were afraid and were reluctant to affix their signatures because they felt that signing would be an expression of anti-administration feelings which could expose them to some forms of harassment. Also, they seemed to realize that their signatures would mean not only moral but also voting support.

In fact, he said, people didn't know at first that Cory was really in the picture and did not take the movement seriously. It was after the press conference launching last month, he added, that they sat up and took the initiative to sign and be counted. This, he said, "is probably because they realized Cory would be the person who will change the whole picture." The fact that hundreds and thousands are now voluntarily coming forward to sign openly on the draft Cory forms proved it, he added. Both Roces and Sison said they have now gathered close to 400,000 signatures.

OPPOSITIONIST JOINS KILUSANG BAGONG LIPUNAN

HK110706 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[By Catalino Makabenta]

[Text] President Marcos yesterday welcomed into the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan a top Mindanao opposition leader who bolted the Mindanao Alliance to join the ruling party. The defection of Quirico "Ric" Lim, vice chairman of the Mindanao Alliance [MA] was seen by KBL bigwigs as the start of an "opposition exodus" to the ruling party in the wake of the President's recent call on opposition moderates to join the KBL and repudiate the flirtation of opposition radicals with the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army.

The KBL leaders said Lim's abandonment of the Mindanao Alliance was a big blow to Member of Parliament Homobono Adaza of Misamis Oriental, MA chairman and one of the leading contenders for the opposition's vice presidential draft in the coming special election.

Lim was the organizer of the Mindanao Alliance in southern Mindanao. He ran for the interim Batasan in 1978, for governor of Surigao del Sur in 1980, and for the regular Batasan in 1984. The President received the new KBL convert during a call at Malacanang by several regional and provincial delegations of local officials and political leaders and of two foreign visitors. The President asked the local officials to make plans to insure free honest and peaceful elections next January.

"We must all do our share in insuring that the elections shall be free, honest, and without violence," the President told the local executives. For their part, the local officials pledged their loyalty and support to President Marcos and the KBL.

The President asked the governors, mayors and members of provincial boards as well as local KBL leaders to forget their personal differences and unite to insure the party's victory in the coming elections.

In his separate meeting, the President also took up with the local officials the problems in their respective areas. The President reminded the local officials that should the elections be held on Jan 17, the campaign period will start Dec 3 this year. This means, he said, that the 45-day ban on public works goes into effect and they will have only up to Dec 2 to sign contracts for these projects. For this reason, the President urged them to rush action on proposed projects, particularly elementary and high school buildings.

Those received by the President included Davao Oriental Gov. Francisco Rabat and his wife, MP Edith Nakpil Rabat, Gov Aurelio Freires of Sultan Kudarat, Nueva Ecija MP Angel Concepcion, Zambales MP Antonio Diaz, and Cabanatuan City Mayor Honrado Perez Sr and their respective delegations.

Also received by the President were Gov Eladio Caliwara of Quezon, Gov Vicente Magsaysay of Zambales, MP Orlando Dulay of Qurino, MP Lorenzo Dinlayan of Bukdnon, MP Arturo Pacificador of Antique, Gov Nicolas Dequena of Cotabato, and Mayor Augusto Gona of Kidapawan, Cotabato.

The President also received Speaker and Mrs Buddie Newsmann of the state of Mississippi legislature who paid a courtesy call on Mr Marcos. Meanwhile, 54 heads of Jaycee chapters in Mindanao, headed by the Jaycee national executive vice president for Mindanao, Bienvenido Badelles, endorsed the nomination of Lanao del Sur Gov Mohamad Ali Dimaporo as the KBL standard bearer for vice president in the forthcoming presidential election, snap or regular.

The Jaycee endorsement came on the heels of similar petition by the Lanao del Sur Provincial officials, Marawi City government personnel and civic leaders led by Vice Governor Palawan Disomimba.

PAPER DETAILS CABINET BILL NO 7 ON ELECTIONS

HK110646 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Nov 85 pp 1, 16

[By C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text] The Cabinet finalized yesterday Cabinet Bill No. 7 calling a special election for president and vice president on Jan. 17, 1986, which will be filed with the Batasang Pambansa tomorrow. However, the possibility of excluding the vice president loomed as a group of opposition Members of Parliament questioned the feasibility of having him run in a special election with an incumbent President who is merely seeking a fresh mandate from the people.

The nine-page election bill, whose explanatory note includes President Marcos' letter of resignation addressed to Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, provides a six-year term for the president and vice president. The term will begin at noon on the 10th day following their proclamation and will end at noon on June 30 of the sixth year.

The committee on revision of laws, codes, and constitutional amendments, headed by Political Affairs Minister and MP Leonardo B. Perez (KBL, Nueva Vizcaya), will meet immediately to take up the bill and report it out for approval tomorrow. Batasan sources said the President may run alone if the majority sustains the objection aired earlier by some opposition MPs.

The bill provides that the campaign period will begin Dec. 2, 1985, and end Jan. 15, 1986. The deadline for filing a sworn certificate of candidacy is Dec. 2, 1985.

For purposes of the special election, the dominant opposition party will be the registered political party, organization or coalition which nominated a ticket for president and vice president. The bill provides that in case more than one registered political party, organization, or coalition nominated a ticket for president and vice president, the Commission on Elections (Comelec) will require them to agree on the nomination of common representatives to the citizens election committee, board of canvassers, printing committee, and other similar bodies.

Should the various opposition political parties, organizations, or coalitions fail to come to an agreement, the Comelec will determine which among them will be the dominant opposition party based on but not limited to the following guidelines:

1. Potential of the political party, organization, or coalition to become a national party as evidenced by the number of its members in the Batasang Pambansa and the number of its members elected to local positions, as well as by its party organization.
2. Capability of the political party or coalition to wage a bona fide nationwide campaign for its presidential and vice-presidential nominees. This will be determined by its organization, stature of its candidates, and the number and strength of the political parties in the coalition or aggroupment.
3. Balliwicks or areas of political support.
4. Platform or program of government distinguishing the political party or coalition from other political entities in ideology and orientation.
5. The record of the political entity concerned in the matter of its adherence to constitutional provisions on elections, including the duty and obligation of qualified citizens to register and to vote in elections.

The returns of election for president and vice president, duly certified by the board of canvassers of each province or city, will be sent to the Batasan speaker who will open all certificates and count the votes in the presence of the Batasang Pambansa not later than Jan. 22, 1986. This means the election results will be submitted to the speaker five days after the Jan. 17 elections.

All other aspects of the special elections not covered by Cabinet Bill No. 7 if enacted into law will be governed by existing election laws, including the 1978 Election Code. The committee on rules, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Rono, is expected to calendar immediately the bill for floor deliberation tomorrow after it is reported out by the Perez committee. Most of the opposition members will expound on the resignation of the President. Others may settle for exclusion of the vice president if the majority push through the bill by force of number.

OPPOSITION BUILDING CONSENSUS ON LATER POLL DATE

HK120200 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Nov 85 p 10

[Text] A consensus is building up in the Batasang Pambansa opposition to push the snap presidential elections to a later date -- from January 17 to March 17 -- to give itself time to iron out election safeguards.

In a meeting held yesterday at the residence of Minority Floor Leader Jose Laurel Jr., opposition MPs also reaffirmed their willingness to "fight Marcos" either in a snap or regular election.

The opposition is also expected to present its conditions for participating in the election to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan today. These include, among others, the resignation of President Marcos, clear criteria for accreditation of the dominant opposition party and a citizens' arm of the Commission on Elections, and disallowing barangay officials from becoming poll inspectors. "If they (KBL) grant our demands, the resignation of Marcos can be negotiated," Homobono Adaza (Mindanao Alliance) said.

MP Neptali Gonzales said he gathered, based on his talks with Majority Floor Leader Jose Rono, that their demand for Marcos to resign for presidential and local polls to be synchronized are "non-negotiable." Gonzales said Marcos is aware of the unconstitutionality of issuing a presidential decree to call for snap polls "so he threw the issue to the Batasan."

MP Marcelo Fernan (Cebu) said they will likewise insist on finalizing the new Omnibus Election Code which Cabinet Bill No.7 (calling for special presidential and vice-presidential elections January next year) "proposes to junk." "We have a few more session days left to wrap up work on the code," Fernan said. He explained that the new Omnibus Election Code will apply to all forthcoming elections while Cabinet Bill No.7 will only apply to special presidential elections next year.

The opposition MPs also vowed to debate Cabinet Bill No. 7 on the floor, "word for word, comma for comma." Adaza said, "We want elections on mutually agreed terms, not on Marcos's terms."

In a separate meeting yesterday, the Filipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) endorsed Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino as the "sole opposition candidate in the forthcoming presidential election. The party held its national executive meeting in Makati.

Three PDP-LABAN presidential bets belonging to the Convenor Group, namely party chairman Aquilino Pimentel Jr., national vice-chairman for Luzon Ramon Mitra Jr. and national council officer Teofisto Guingona Jr. who also attended the meeting formalized their willingness to give way to Mrs. Aquino's candidacy.

The endorsement came in the form of a resolution which stated that "only the widow of of the Senator Benigno Aquino Jr., Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, can unite the opposition, galvanize the people towards victory, and build a nation upon the foundations of freedom, justice and peace."

"The Filipino people deserve the best opposition candidate who can truly unite the opposition and the Filipino people towards victory," the resolution added. The party vowed to "support Mrs. Aquino's candidacy and cooperate with all Filipinos who in the words of the nation's latest hero, Ninoy Aquino, "are worth fighting and dying for."

Meanwhile, Liberal Party chairman Jovito Salonga set what he called "absolute minimum conditions" for the holding of snap elections next year.

-- Immediate resignation of President Marcos "In order to create the vacancy contemplated under the Constitution, not an artificial post dated one on which he can renege".

- Amendment of the Constitution by a parliament acting as a constituent assembly;
- Synchronization of presidential and local elections;
- "Reining in" of Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDFS) and the military during the campaign period and their total exclusion in the policing of electoral precincts;
- Liberalization of government-controlled media;
- Total revamp of the Commission on Elections with the exception of one member and the deputization of Namfrel (National Citizens Movement for Free Elections) as citizens arm.

Salonga, in a press statement, said "there is no rush" to hold the elections January 17. "If the elections held next year are not done in accordance with accepted principles of fair play and honesty, then, even if again reelected, Mr Marcos will have no mandate," he added.

NAMFREL CHAIRMAN URGES MORE TIME FOR ELECTIONS

HK090939 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] The chairman of the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) appealed yesterday to the members of the Batasang Pambansa "to be assemblymen first and partymen second" in exercising the responsibility given to them by President Marcos to decide on the proposed special election.

Recalling President Marcos' announcement, Jose Concepcion Jr. stressed that the "single overriding objective of holding the special election is to achieve stability and credibility for government."

"But to hold the election in less than 60 days will defeat the very purpose for which it is being held. It will not bring about stability and credibility because given the element of time, it is almost physically impossible to have an election that will be clean, valid, and credible," he said. Concepcion cited several reasons where the shortness of time militate against the possibility of a fair and honest election.

"First, a nationwide registration for new voters and those who failed to register before will have to be conducted in 89,000 voting centers nationwide. Assuming that the new election code is enacted and signed into law on Nov. 23, how can we in at most two weeks' time reach approximately four million new registrants with the necessary information for registration, mobilize the dominant opposition party and the ruling party to appoint their members in the 89,000 citizens election committees, and print and distribute the voters affidavits and other registration paraphernalia all over the country?" Concepcion said. He also pointed out that the preparation of the list of about 28 million voters, and the inclusion and exclusion proceedings, can only take place after the last day of registration.

"For the election day itself, the manufacture of watermarked paper, the printing and distribution of ballots and election forms nationwide, the testing and purchase of the indelible ink, the accreditation of the citizen arm, and a host of many other election safeguards will have to be effectively put in place before we can have a clean and credible election," Concepcion said.

To moderate the situation, the Namfrel chairman appealed to the Batasan to consider seriously the synchronization of the special election with the local election tentatively scheduled in May, or to set the special election in March, when the term of office of local officials expire, preferably to synchronize also with the local election to be set at that time. "What is most important is that the special election is perceived by the people and by the international community as basically clean, valid and credible," he said.

DIOSDADA0 MACAPAGAL CALLS FOR ELECTION BOYCOTT

HK100040 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] In Manila, former Philippine President Diosdadao Macapagal said yesterday that he would call on all opposition parties to boycott the special election in January, unless President Marcos leaves office first. Macapagal, the only living ex-president of the Philippines, said President Marcos' plan to resign but not actually quit office for the January 17 election was patently unconstitutional and deceitful.

Meantime, opposition leaders have vowed a tough fight in the national assembly next week for better terms for the proposed snap election than were approved by President Marcos' Kilusang Bagong Lipunan at a caucus Friday. President Marcos told the caucus he was sending the election bill to the assembly tomorrow, along with his explanation, which will be effectively only after the swearing in of the winner of the election. He said he wanted the vote to settle doubts about his popularity. Opposition leaders criticized President Marcos' plan as absurd, saying it was aimed at ensuring he wins at all costs.

CARDINAL SIN WARNS AGAINST ELECTION FRAUD

HK081357 Hong Kong AFP in English 1337 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 8 (AFP) -- The archbishop of Manila, Jaime Cardinal Sin, today said he supported early elections and said this would restore credibility to the government election watchdog Commission on Elections (Comelec). But the outspoken Marcos critic, in a brief interview aired by GMA Television, warned that election fraud would alienate the people from the government.

"I would insist that the elections should be clean, honest and fair because we have to restore credibility to the Comelec. If not, I say then don't hold any elections because then the people will become very angry," he said.

Maverick KBL MP and respected constitutionalist Arturo Tolentino, fired as foreign minister in March owing to his criticism of some government policies, said the new proposal was unconstitutional because the office of president would not be vacant. He told GMA in an interview that should the opposition win, nothing could prevent Mr. Marcos from withdrawing his resignation before the winner assumed office -- because his resignation would not have taken effect by that time.

MILITARY TO ENSURE CLEAN, HONEST ELECTIONS

HK110843 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The Defense and military establishments are prepared to carry out orders of the Comelec to ensure a clean, honest, and orderly presidential election on January 17. The assurance was issued today by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos at a Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] forum at the Manila Hotel.

Enrile said the military, the police, and the security forces are ready at all times and would take drastic action against those who are to commit violations and who will subvert the people's will in the coming election. For his part, Ramos said they are ready to combat NPA depredations to ensure private safety.

IMELDA MARCOS BEGINS CAMPAIGNING FOR HUSBAND

HK090446 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Nov 85 p 12

[Text] Metro Manila Gov. Imelda Marcos started her campaign for her husband yesterday during the 10th anniversary of the Metro Manila Commission by warning that the country's independence is at stake at the snap election. At her last stop, the inauguration of the People's Center in Kamuning, Quezon City, Mrs. Marcos warned the crowd of 1,000 that the country is in danger becoming a battleground of the superpowers. The Philippines, she explained, is strategically located and surrounded by the superpowers like China, the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), America and Russia.

With tears in her eyes, Mrs. Marcos said that what the country needs is a president who can confront these problems squarely; a leader with experience, intelligence, courage and willingness to make sacrifices for the people. She urged the people: "Pagdating ng snap, huwag ninyong isipin kayo ay KBL or Unido, isipin ninyo kayo ay Partido Filipino (When snap elections come around, forget you are KBL or Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization]. Just remember you belong to the Partido Filipino)." Wearing an electric blue terno, Mrs. Marcos smiled, hugged, waved her hand and gave away her bouquet and handkerchief during the ceremonies.

ENRILE: OPPOSITION WOULD COPY MARCOS ON INSURGENCY

HK111118 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says that the opposition, if they win the presidential election, will not be able to immediately solve the insurgency problem facing the country. Enrile said he believes that if Laurel, Cory Aquino, Salonga, or someone else is elected, none will be able to solve the insurgency problem which he said has prevailed in the country since 1932 and under five presidents. He urged prospective standard bearers in the opposition to map out credible solutions to the insurgency problem if they win the election. He added that he believes most of them will only copy President Marcos's present formula which embodies a policy of reconciliation and the granting of a general amnesty.

Meanwhile Jaime Ferrer of the Commission on Election said there is a strong possibility that the Communist Party of the Philippines will foment trouble by means of its military arm, the NPA, during the election campaign period. Ferrer said that because of President Marcos order to confine army troopers to their barracks during election day, the NPA may be emboldened to create chaos in the country. Ferrer's warning was downplayed by Enrile who explained that the order to keep soldiers in their barracks does not mean the people will be defenseless. Enrile said that many precincts will be located close to police stations, thus ensuring that peace and order will be maintained.

3 NPA RAIDS KILL 6 IN QUEZON PROVINCE

HK120406 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] In Lucena City, communist New People's Army terrorists staged three separate raids on Sunday on the Bondoc peninsula in Quezon, resulting in the deaths of six persons and the wounding of two others. The attackers fled with 32 Armalite rifles, 8 revolvers, and 1 shotgun during a raid at the PC [Philippine Constabulary] detachment in the coastal town of Mulanay, where 4 soldiers and 2 women were killed. At almost the same time, another group of rebels disarmed three policemen manning an outpost in Malumanay; then they went to the municipal building where they also disarmed eight more policemen and ransacked the municipal building.

TIMES JOURNAL ON NPA DEATHS NEAR GEN SANTOS CITY

HK110626 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 Nov 85 p 1

[By Salvador Ramos]

[Text] General Santos City -- Thirty New People's Army rebels were killed, several were wounded, two were captured Saturday morning when about 72 of them attacked a militiamen's station at Acharon Hill, Alegria, Alabel, South Cotabato, 25 kilometers from this city.

Zosimo Mapile Sr., alias Commander Tungkol, militia head in the area, said his group of 17 militiamen intercepted the attackers a few meters from their outpost. Two militiamen were killed and one was injured in the clash.

Col Orlando Soriano, Southwest Command chief, identified the slain militiamen as Nonito Dankalan and Julito Inot. Wounded were Zosimo Mapile Jr., son of the militia leader.

The two captured NPA men were identified as Josefino Denisco, 19, of Panabo, Davao Del Norte, and Felix Olasimo, 15, of Sulop, Davao del Sur.

The bodies of the slain rebels were brought to an army camp in Buayan, this city. The two who were wounded were brought to the emergency hospital.

Recovered during the encounter were a 30 caliber machinegun, two round 60-mm mortar ammunition, two M-16 Armalite rifles, two 30 Garand rifles, one radio set, one land mine, several hundred rounds of ammunition, bundles of subversive documents and medical kits.

CIVILIANS DIE IN 5 NOVEMBER NPA CLASHES

HK110734 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 9 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[By Daniel Florida]

[Text] Two babies, aged 1 and 2 years, and a police station commander were among at least 15 people killed in separate insurgency related incidents reported from various parts of the country yesterday.

A belated report reaching Camp Aguindldo yesterday said the two babies were among five civilians who were caught in the crossfire when soldiers and New People's Army guerrillas shot it out Tuesday noon in Barangay Pinamihagan, Lagonoy, Camarines Sur. The sketchy report from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Regional Unified Command in Bicol identified the dead as Menchie Azur, 1, and Junie Osea Jr, 2. The report did not say how the two and the three wounded victims -- Melanie Azur, 4; Merien Azur, 23; and Junie Osea Sr, 25 -- got caught in the crossfire.

A soldier and an unidentified rebel and several others were also wounded during the gunbattle. Earlier, the police chief of Gandara, Samar, identified only as Captain Macalalad, was ambushed and gunned down by men believed to be NPAs in the town cemetery. The 8th Regional Unified Command said five suspects were arrested by soldiers of the 52nd Infantry Battalion. The suspects were not identified.

Also last Tuesday, at about midnight, some 30 heavily-armed rebels attacked and burned the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] outpost in Barangay Agani, Alcala, Cagayan, according to the 2nd Regional Unified Command.

At least three of the raiders were killed and three CHDFs men Gorgonio Vital, Rosario Battad and Jose Duque were wounded in the firefight between the rebels and the militiamen which lasted for about 30 minutes.

Other incidents as culled from the AFP and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] operations journals yesterday.

1. T/Sgt Bienvenido Callada of the PC Headquarters Service Company, Recom 5, was shot dead by men believed to be members of an NPA Sparrow unit, Tuesday afternoon in Barangay Villa Petrona, Libon, Alabay.

2. PC Sgt Renato Examen and CIC [Constable First Class] Ramon Piala were gunned down by NPAs Monday afternoon barely 50 meters away from the Masalay PC detachment in Maguindanao.

TROOPS, NPA REBELS CLASH IN ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

HK110912 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Government troopers and militiamen killed three NPA terrorists during an encounter in Lapuyan, Zamboanga del Sur last Wednesday. A belated report said several other rebels were also wounded but managed to escape. There were no casualties on the government side. The troopers recovered one M-79 grenade launcher, two Garrand Rifles, and one M-16 Armalite dropped by the fleeing rebels.

NPA MEMBERS, SUPPORTERS IN ILOCOS SURRENDER

HK120218 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 11 Nov 85 p 5

[By Nars Padilla]

[Text] La Trinidad, Benguet -- Twenty-one New People's Army regulars and 600 of their supporters surrendered to military and government officials in three separate towns of Ilocos Norte and the border town of Cagayan Saturday.

Brig. Gen. Tomas Dumpit, Regional Unified Command I chief and Vice. Gov. Roque Ablan of Ilocos Norte officiated in the surrender rites held in Domalneg, Piddig, and Dingras in Ilocos Norte and in Paggad, Claveria, Cagayan. Dumpit said seven of the surrenderees were holding sensitive positions in the NPA rebel movement in the Ilocos. The rebel leaders are Susana Valentin, district secretary; Edison Bagin, Severo Alayo, alias Ka Rommel; Emma Pablo, alias Ka Emma; Bernardo Martinez, alias Ka Jimmy; Clarita Abanuya, and Lilia Villanueva, alias Ka Arlene. The dissidents also surrendered two M-14 rifles, three M-16 rifles, three handguns, 12 shotguns, several Thompson submachine guns and five fragmentation grenades.

The mass surrender was a joint effort of Ilocos Norte Gov. Ferdinand Marcos Jr., Vice Gov. Roque Ablan Jr., Col. Armand Agbayani, Task Force Amianan Commander, and Col. Rogelio Aguana, Ilocos Norte PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander.

The returnees took their oath of affiliation before Ablan, Mayor Daisy Raquiza of Piggig, Mayor Napoleon Foz of Dingras and Judge Fuldencio Vigarre. Two of the returnees, Alayo and Martinez, said the ever-growing hardship and difficulty of life in the mountains and the unfulfilled promises of good life by their leaders led the group to return to the government fold.

Meanwhile, the military will launch shortly "Operation Harana" to encourage rebel returnees to go back their previous areas of operations and help explain to the people their reasons for returning to normal life and the hardships of being a subversive.

NPA CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR GOVERNOR'S DEATH

OW121105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1050 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov. 12 KYODO -- The communist-led New People's Army (NPA) has claimed responsibility for the assassination of a southern Philippine provincial governor last month.

The NPA guerrillas said in a letter dated November 7 that Gov. Gregorio Murillo of Surigao del Sur Province in eastern Mindanao "deserved the death penalty" for being "anti-people, anti-revolutionary and a fascist." They said Murillo, who was gunned down at dawn on October 23, had tolerated massacres of civilians and other military atrocities in the province as well as graft and corruption involving public funds, and other anomalies in public office. The NPA said Murillo was personally warned to mend his ways, but refused and continued to attack the rebel movement in his regular radio program.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON CONTAINING INSURGENCY

HK110448 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today said that the insurgency problem can be contained in a decade, considering it is a dynamic and protracted problem. The full story from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] Like the Moro National Liberation Front problem, Enrile added the insurgency situation in the country will be solved with the least amount of bloodshed. Reacting to questions posed by members of the opposition at the Kapihan Sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] at the Manila Hotel, the defense chief clarified the statement of the president that the insurgency can be wiped out in 1 year. Enrile said the president said this to buoy up the confidence of the people. Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos and Deputy Defense Minister for Civilian Relations Carlos Cajelo who were guests at the same forum also shared the view that insurgency is not a problem of the military alone but of the whole community. Ramos said that the armed forces is the [words indistinct] that insurgency should be dealt with a multi-faceted approach. He said the peace-and-order council, which is now made up of 75 percent in the provinces [as heard] is now being [words indistinct] to the application of this multi-disciplinary approach to insurgency. Ramos reiterated earlier statements [words indistinct] dealing with insurgency. He said, quote, we should work at the barangay level where people are getting killed, unquote.

Enrile likewise pointed out that whoever is the president of this republic, the same [words indistinct] made by President Marcos in dealing with the insurgency problem will be used. [end recording]

EDITORIAL ON PROBLEMS IN FIGHTING INSURGENCY

HK110716 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 Nov 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Sometimes It Is Not Just Laxity"]

[Text] Despite the announced successes of government troops in the anti-insurgency campaign the military recently released figures showing the heavy toll the drive has exacted on the insurgents -- it seems the government is having difficulty keeping the momentum.

Two reasons have been given for this: inefficient military intelligence and negligence, the latter cited to explain recent military debacles in the field. Lt. Gen. Fidel V Ramos noted in a report that some field officers were found to have been remiss on even the most basic and simplest form of security precautions. He cited a case of a military detachment whose personnel were in the habit of going to their company's camp every afternoon to return only the following morning, all the while leaving their post unguarded and, therefore, totally vulnerable to the rebels. As expected, the soldiers returned one morning to find their camp occupied by subversives.

If this reported incident were true -- it can only mean that the long-sought professionalization of the military is still probably a very long way off. Or perhaps, the moves taken so far toward this end have barely touched the surface of the problem. Not even a simpleton of a soldier -- and we honestly think there is none in the military since all troopers are required to undergo rigid training and all those sent to sensitive areas are, at least, intellectually equipped to handle the situation -- is unaware of the danger of leaving his post unguarded even only for a few minutes, particularly if such an outpost is in a critical area. Why they have done it and why their company commander has allowed it are questions the investigators should try to answer.

This case does not seem to involve mere laxity, it could involve basic needs like food and logistics. If this happens to be the case, steps should be taken to immediately rectify it and prevent similar situations from arising elsewhere. It should be easy considering that some soldiers in less exposed areas or some who, by virtue of their connections, have never seen the smoke of battle, are actually enjoying more amenities than they need -- are pampered, in fact -- to the point that they have been corrupted by their easy life.

The case mentioned also points to these: Discipline can only be enforced if there is shown an equality in the treatment of soldiers by their superiors, in terms of boon and bane; and that kid-glove treatment of deviants in the service or recidivists -- retraining is their word for it -- may inflict more harm on the military organization in the long run, not only in terms of morale breakdown but also in terms of civilian support of the military.

At this stage when the fate of the country hinges to a large extent on the military, more drastic steps should be taken to professionalize it, including the outright dismissal of those whose continued stay could only set back the anti-insurgency campaign.

It is good to hear that General Ramos has already taken steps to improve the intelligence gathering arm of the military which explains recent instances in the field where soldiers had routed large groups of insurgents. There are still many instances, however, when the soldiers are at the losing end.

An off-repeated observation has been that there had been security leaks. Early this year, several captured rebels revealed that many of their comrades who had surrendered actually did so in order to gain access to military secrets like movement of troops and other vital information which they used against the soldiers.

There has, of late, been another noticeable wave of publicly announced surrenders of NPA regulars and sympathizers. While this is a welcome development, it would be wise for the military to assess such surrenders and not to get too cozy with the surrenderers. After all, it must be conceded that there have to be some smart men among the rebels. Otherwise, their struggle would not have lasted this long.

NPA 'BIGGER PROBLEM' IN MINDANAO THAN MNLF

HK110902 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A member of parliament from Mindanao said the MNLF no longer poses a big problem in the south since it splintered into several factions. Instead, he said, the bigger problem now is the New People's Army. This statement was made by Randy (Nurwarit), a member of the Batasan committee on National Defense who was a guest at a Kapihan Sa Maynila [Manila Coffeehouse] forum.

At the same time he lauded President Marcos' policy of reconciliation which he described as successful in bringing MNLF leaders back into the fold of the law. He also urged the president to continue giving general amnesty not only to the MNLF rebels but also to the NPA men operating in Mindanao.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ON MNLF LEADER'S POSSIBLE RETURN

HK080614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0544 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 8 (AFP) -- Nur Misuari, the exiled leader of the Moslem separatist rebellion in the Philippines, may come home and surrender if certain guarantees are met, the Defense Ministry said today.

Surrendered Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Deputy Secretary-General Alawi Mohammad Abas said Mr Misuari may come home "if the government initiates genuine dialogue on the welfare of Filipino Moslems", a ministry spokesman said.

Mr Abas reportedly told newsmen yesterday that Mr Misuari was ready to "possibly rejoin the government in the spirit of reconciliation" but certain Filipino opposition leaders had advised him that he might be killed once he returns to the country. Mr Abas, 37, described by the military as the highest-ranking MNLF leader to defect to the government, was granted amnesty by President Ferdinand Marcos Wednesday along with 29 other MNLF and Communist New People's Army rebels. His claim could not be independently confirmed here.

The MNLF under Mr Misuari launched a bloody war for secession of some nine million Moslems in the southern islands in 1972. The movement has since then lost steam due to internal strife and its leaders were forced to live in exile.

Mr Misuari, rumored to be in Libya, heads the only MNLF major faction opting for secession. Two other factions, one under Hashim Salamat and the other led by Dimas Pundato, have lowered their goal to political autonomy.

PROTESTOR TESTIFIES ON START OF ESCALANTE CLASH

HK100820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0757 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, Nov 10 (AFP) -- An anti-government protestor today told a committee probing the massacre of 21 people at a rally near here that he fired at troopers, forcing them to retaliate on the demonstrators.

Virgilio Alpanza said he led the New Patriotic Alliance's (Bayan) "individual sector" in Escalante town where the 21 protesters were killed on September 20. He said he started the shooting from the demonstrators's side, forcing troopers to retaliate.

Mr Alpanza was testifying in this central city before a fact-finding panel set up by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to look into the bloodiest protest yet against the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos. The committee is composed of military investigators and representatives of the country's official Filipino lawyers' organization.

Mr Alpanza's statements contradicted Bayan leaders' earlier claim that troopers first fired at a teenage girl after she hurled back one of the tear gas cannisters they had lobbed at the protesters. The incident occurred during a rally organized by Bayan to protest against alleged militarisation and hunger in Negros Island, the centre of the Philippines' troubled sugar industry.

He said he fired his carbine rifle four times at a police captain he had a grudge against when he saw him on board a weapons' carrier but missed his target while troopers lobbed tear gas cannisters on the demonstrators.

Bayan legal counsel Edmundo Manlapao told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that they would disprove in court Mr Alpanza's testimony, saying it was "pure garbage and a monstrous oath."

Mr Alpanza said he first admitted having fired at the troopers after military Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) officers traced him at his house on November 5, but they merely asked him to appear at the military headquarters here the next day.

Acting Armed Forces chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos has said military officials reported to him that the rally crowd "became unruly" and rushed towards the troopers even after they had fired warning shots in the air.

Escalante town mayor Braulio Lumayno and his police chief Captain Rafael Jugan had asked the Supreme Court in Manila to stop the panel from proceeding with his work, charging that it violated the Constitution. The court has yet to rule on the matter.

U.S. CHARGES OF NONPUNISHMENT OF KILLERS DENIED

HK090047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] The Philippine Foreign Ministry has denied charges by U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth that Philippine officials have not punished the killers of at least 15 Americans killed in the Philippines over the last 2 years. Manila newspapers said the ministry sent the U.S. Embassy a formal diplomatic note Thursday saying four people, all policemen, have been tried and sentenced in two cases, and that trials or investigations were continuing in the other cases. A Foreign Ministry source confirmed that Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro had sent the note to Ambassador Boworth, but said he was not authorized to release copies of the note or disclose its contents.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES 'PLAYING SOVIET CARD'

HK071522 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Nov 85 p 6

[Column by Benedicto David: "The Soviet Card"]

[Text] Today, the Philippine-Soviet Friendship Society will celebrate the National Day of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with a breakfast at the Intercon Hotel, Labor Minister Blas Ople presiding. Imelda R. Marcos, minister and governor, and First Lady, is the head of the organization.

Close on the heels of the Laxalt visit, she went to Moscow (and New York and Tokyo) to push Philippine-Soviet relations to new levels, which many observers believe is "playing the Soviet card" in the face of American pressure.

All of this is normal in international relations and the game of trying to play one superpower against the other for the benefit of one's country or regime is usually resorted to whenever one feels pressured from either superpower.

Many Americans are not taking this well at all, and the other evening, we have dinner with former Undersecretary of State Richard Holbrooke and he was quite pessimistic about the Philippine situation. His statements have been quoted earlier in other publications.

He did observe, after being away from the Philippines for four years, that "everything seems to be worse than before." Other statements about the situation and the personalities involved, if published, might tend to exacerbate the situation and we will not go into them. He was with President Marcos for an hour and visited Gen Carlos P Romulo later the same day. All told, Holbrooke was here for a little over 24 hours.

After being a Reagan observer for quite a while, we can only guess that Mr Reagan is not going to take kindly to counterpressure being generated by playing the Soviet card. Considering the fact that he did not hesitate to send USAF fighters to force an Egyptian plane in order to get the hijackers of the Italian ship, we just don't think Mr Reagan is going to take kindly to this sort of treatment.

We can only surmise that instead of easing up on Mr Marcos, Mr Reagan may continue and perhaps increase the pressure (unadmitted by all American officials publicly) to get the necessary reforms.

Holbrooke is of the opinion (as are many Filipinos) that regardless of what the American government does or does not do, it will have an influence on the events and the situation in this country. He would rather, therefore, use the influence of the American government for the good of the people of the Philippines. He is, of course, out of power at the moment and would not have that much of a say in American policy except for his contacts in the State Department.

He wanted to know if this would be considered interference in local affairs but made the point that "interference" could also be inferred from the United States government not doing anything.

We do not think that it is possible that more under-the-table pressure can be exerted and will probably be exerted on Mr Marcos and we can also expect that Mr Marcos will resist any outside pressures as best he can.

The bottom line is that the American government is very concerned today about the Philippine situation, not only because of Clark and Subic, but also because of the fact that this is their showcase in Asia and they hate to have a messy showcase. Let us hope that whatever happens, the Filipino people may benefit from it and that our sovereignty may not suffer too much in the process. The thing is, we have been indebted to the U.S. for so much and for so long that it would be difficult to really resist pressure from that quarter unless it is a matter of survival. The next question is, whose survival?

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